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ABSTRACT

MANPOWER RESOURCES, POVERTY, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION ARE THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE REPORT. DATA USED WERE COLLECTED BY 22 ENUMERATORS WORKING IN 16 COUNTIES SCATTERED THROUGHOUT MISSOURI, ARKANSAS, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA. THE SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED IN THE SUMMER OF 1966. ASPECTS SURVEYED AND REPORTED ON ARE HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, HOUSEHOLD INCOME, EMPLOYABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OF CHILDREN, FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES, HOME-PRODUCED FOOD, AND HOUSING. THE AUTHORS CITE THE CRITICAL PROBLEMS AND SUGGEST POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS SUCH AS REDUCING THE SCHOOL DROPOUT RATE OR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION BY BRINGING IN OUTSIDE FUNDS TO PAY THE COSTS OF EDUCATION. A SERIES OF 53 TABLES OF DATA PROVIDES A STATISTICAL BASE FOR DETERMINING AND ANALYZING THE PROBLEM AREAS. (DB)

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HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE RURAL MISSISSIPPI DELTA...

WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOR

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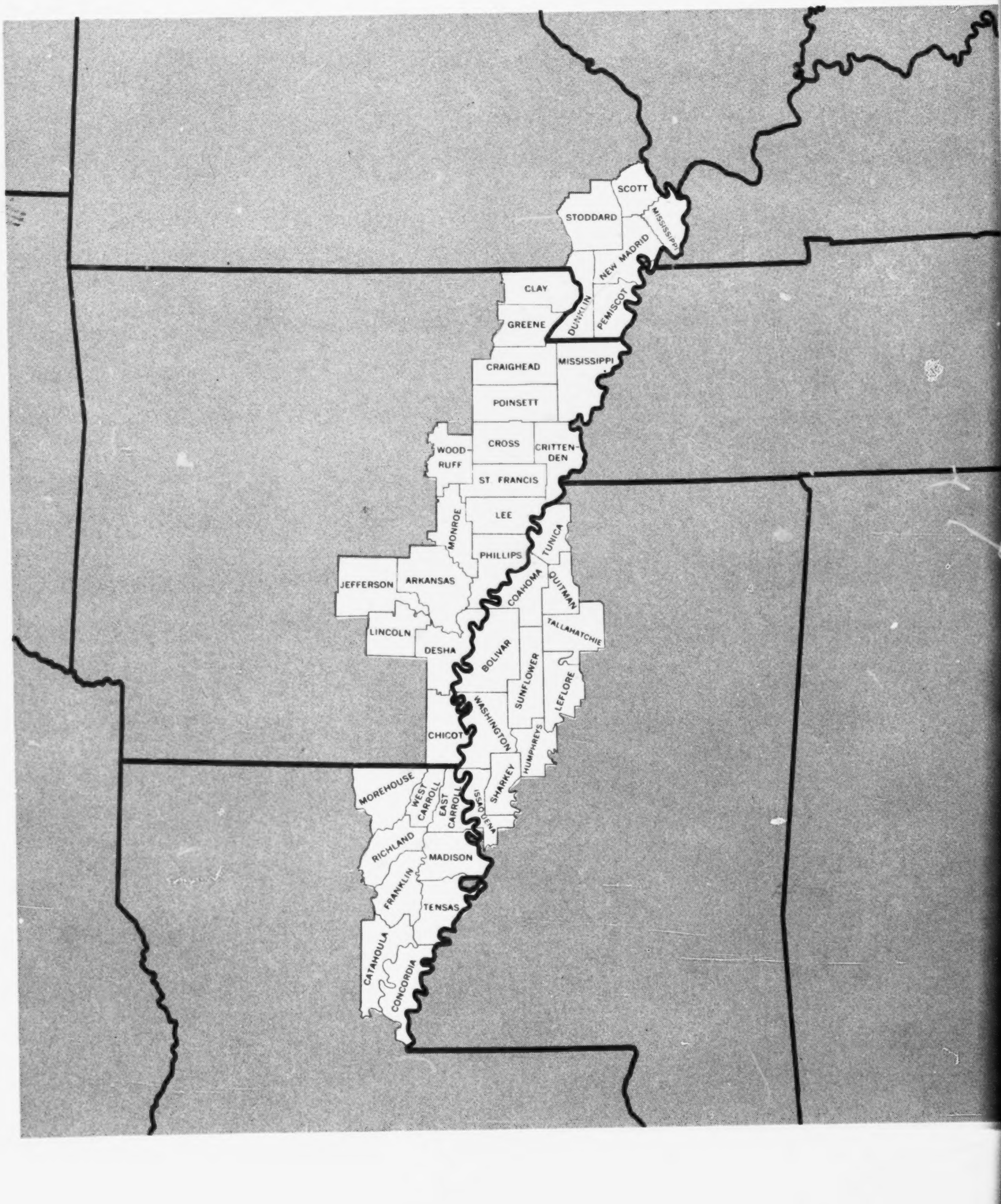

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PREFACE

The research reported here is part of a series on selected areas throughout the South. Three of these areas are: The Ozarks of Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma; The Southeast Coastal Plains of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina; and the Delta of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. The Office of Economic Opportunity provided the financial support for the studies. The first in the series, "Characteristics of Human Resources in the Rural Southeast Coastal Plain ... With Emphasis on the Poor," U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agr. Econ. Rpt. 155, was published April 1969 in cooperation with South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, Clemson University.

The research was conducted under Memoranda of Understanding between the Economic Development Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Agricultural Economics, Southern University and Agricultural and Mechanical College (Louisiana), and was under the general supervision of M.R. Janssen and John C. Crecink, EDD, ERS; D.W. Parvin, Mississippi State University; and T.T. Williams and Roosevelt Steptoe, Southern University.

The authors express their appreciation to the others listed above and M.F. Jordan and James H. Copp, both of EDD, ERS, for their assistance and counsel throughout the period of the study.

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HIGHLIGHTS

The Mississippi Delta region has about the highest percentage of poor rural people among the areas of the United States. In this study, about 52 percent of rural households and 62 percent of the rural population sampled were classified as poor in 1966. Seventy-nine percent of the Negro households and 84 percent of the Negro population were poor, contrasted with 28 and 31 percent for whites.

The dependency ratio was about three times and the fertility ratio four times higher for poor households than for others. About 35 percent of all white children under 15 years of age were in poor households, compared with 87 percent of all Negro children. Generally, young adult females tended to outnumber young adult males in each income class, but for each race the tendency was more pronounced among poor households. One-third of both white and Negro poor household heads were 65 years of age or older, and half of each group had heads 55 years of age or older. However, sizable numbers of poor households were found in all age groups.

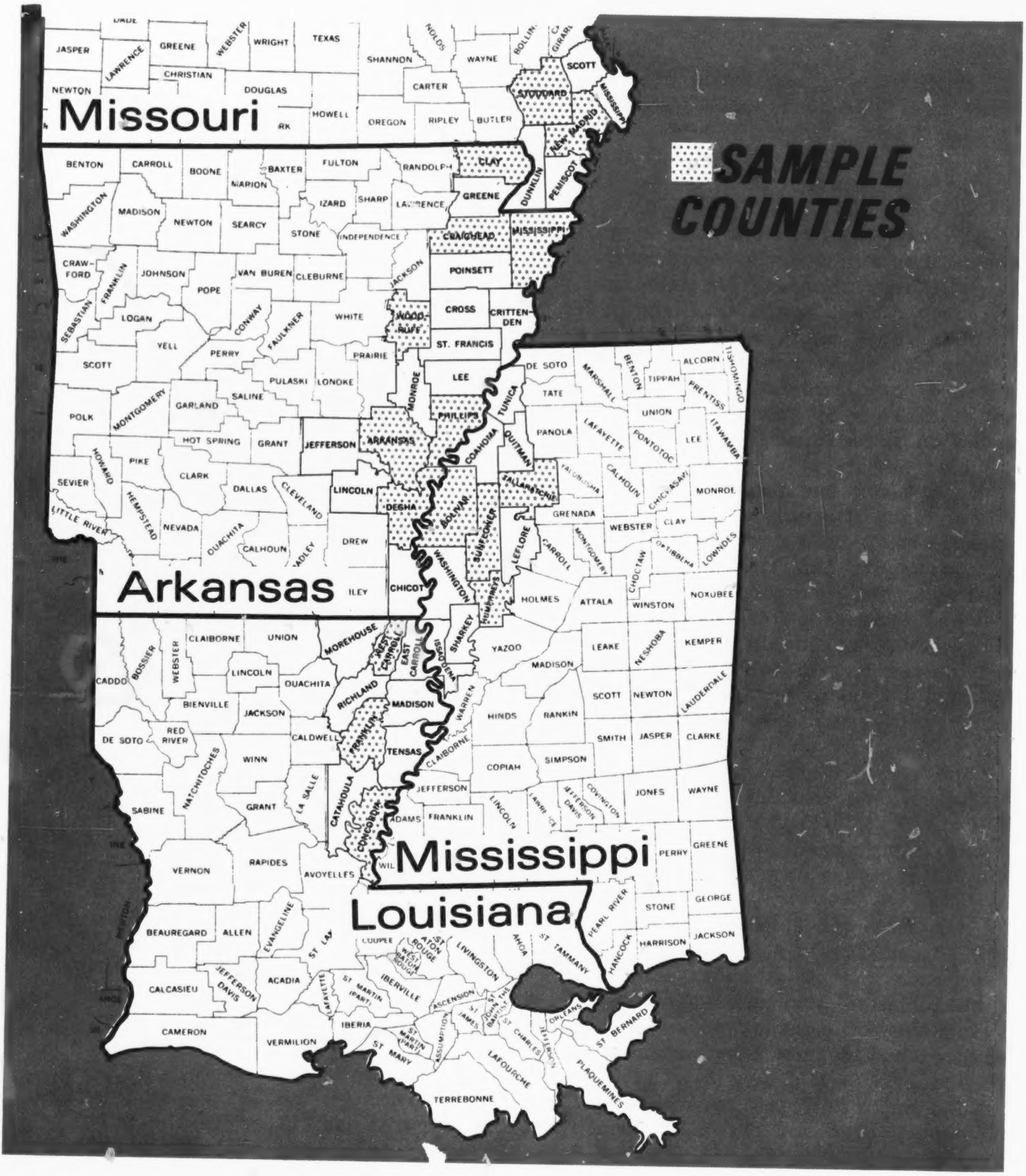
Poor Negro and white households had many of the same attributes. Seventy-eight percent of the Negro household heads and 64 percent of the white household heads had less than 8 years of schooling; 13 percent of the heads were illiterate and 31 percent were functionally illiterate; age distributions in both groups were almost the same; 55 percent of white and 45 percent of Negro heads had a physical disability; single-member households were distributed proportionally for the two races, but single females outnumbered single males 5 to 2; and about equal percentages were employed full-time and as farm laborers. Negro households contained more persons, generally had much worse housing, and less often produced food for home consumption.

The occupational group with the lowest proportion of poor families (of those giving income data) was the farm operators--about 1 in 7 white operators and about 3 in 5 Negro operators were poor. The poorest occupational group was the farm laborers--2 in 3 whites and 7 in 8 Negroes--about the same proportions as those for all poor households where the head was unemployed.

For households headed by those 65 years of age or older, physically disabled, or both (30 percent of the sample), income increases sufficient to escape from poverty seem to depend on some form of income transfer programs. For children in low-income households, however, education is essential to solving the problems of poverty. This need for education extends to every preschool child from low-income household.

Job opportunities for the unskilled are limited in the Delta, as they are elsewhere. Even so, the high concentration of rural unskilled in the Delta warrants more investigation on the feasibility of expanding or introducing local high-labor-intensive industries that could use borderline and functional illiterates. Such measures should be considered together with subsidized outmigration and alternative program subsidies. Whatever other programs may be adopted, upgrading the labor force by education and training will be essential.

The relatively large number of children in poor households suggests the need for family planning information, birth-control devices, and related professional advice.



HUMAN RESOURCES IN THE RURAL MISSISSIPPI DELTA...WITH EMPHASIS ON THE POOR

John C. Crecink* and Roosevelt Steptoe**

INTRODUCTION

The Mississippi Delta extends from the Bootheel area of Missouri to the Red River in Louisiana (see map). The region in this study consists of 43 counties fully in the Delta in four States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri) and has often been characterized as containing the largest number of poor people in the United States. 1/ The continuing mass outmigration from the Delta to other regions of the United States during the last 30 years makes the poverty problem of the Delta a part of the national poverty that cannot be solved locally or regionally. The Delta is not a completely homogeneous region: local areas differ in population mix, soils, major crops produced, and social institutions.

In the north Delta (northeast Arkansas and the Missouri Bootheel) the population is predominantly white. The type of farming is general, with small grain and corn production in competition with cotton, and farms are generally of small to medium size, with a high degree of owner-operatorship. The south Delta (southeast Arkansas, northeast Louisiana, and the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta) has relatively large holdings operated under corporate or semicorporate ownership. ("Semicorporate" is an undivided estate managed by several people, but which is not a cooperative nor a private enterprise.) Negroes outnumber whites, and cotton and soybeans are the principal cash crops. The central Delta, almost entirely in Arkansas, is a transition zone. Rice and soybeans are the principal cash crops, and the population is evenly

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1/ The counties in Arkansas are: Arkansas, Chicot, Clay, Craighead, Crittenden, Cross, Desha, Greene, Jefferson, Lee, Lincoln, Mississippi, Monroe, Phillips, Poinsett, St. Francis, and Woodruff; in Louisiana they are: Catahoula, Concordia, East Carroll, Franklin, Madison, Morehouse, Richland, Tensas, and West Carroll; in Mississippi they are: Bolivar, Coahoma, Humphreys, Issaquena, Leflore, Quitman, Sharkey, Sunflower, Tallahatchie, Tunica, and Washington; in Missouri they are: Dunklin, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscot, Scott, and Stoddard.

divided between Negro and white. Small landownership tracts are interspersed among large plantation holdings. The entire region is homogeneous to the extent that it is a large, highly fertile land area in which commercial agriculture predominates. Throughout the Delta, farming is considered a business enterprise, requiring large quantities of both investment and operating capital, and high levels of management. As wages have risen, emphasis has been on substituting such capital inputs as machinery, herbicides, pesticides, and fertilizers for labor and labor-using machines. Much of the labor previously used in the region has been displaced through one cause or another. The present cotton diversion program further reduced farm labor requirements. Economic development in the manufacturing and service sectors of the Delta economy has not provided enough new jobs to offset the loss of employment in the agricultural sector. Further, more people are reaching labor force age than death or retirement removes from the labor force. Consequently, the region continues to have unemployed and underemployed manpower.

The displacement of workers within agriculture has been highly selective. Because of the rapidity with which the changes in the levels of technology have occurred in Delta agriculture, only the more adaptive farmworkers have been retained on the farms. Generally, these are the young, better-educated and--for lack of a more descriptive term--more reliable individuals. These workers operate expensive equipment and are expected to exercise considerable judgment and to possess highly technical skills. Despite the excess labor in the area, there is an inadequate supply of skilled or semiskilled labor and technicians.

The individuals and families who have been displaced are mostly those least capable of making adjustments. To some extent, those possessing adjustment potential have migrated out of the area and those who are left fall into two groups. In the first group are those who are somewhat adaptive and are employed as machinery operators and in other technical jobs, but because of circumstances, are "boxed in"--unable to improve their jobs or relocate. The second group--by far the larger--is comprised of the functional illiterates, the poorly trained, the unmotivated and apathetic, and the older individuals. This group is ill-equipped to cope with a rapidly changing rural or urban environment.

This study focuses on the identification and estimation of the magnitude of the disadvantaged group in the rural area of the Delta and what might improve their condition.

Study Area and Selection of Sample

The rural parts of 42 full Delta counties (entirely within the flatland Delta region) constituted the study area. Part Delta-part hill counties were excluded because of the difficulty of dividing the population between the two parts. Delta counties in the four States were grouped into units of three, based on location, census population statistics, trade area statistics, and (to some degree) types of farming. From each unit of three counties, one county was randomly selected as a survey county. Sample segments within each selected county were randomly drawn from current State highway department maps.

The total number of segments drawn was based on the 1960 census estimate of the open country and towns and villages under 2,500 population. The number of sample segments drawn in each selected county was based on the ratio of the unit's population to the total population of the region. That is, the sample segments within each selected county were drawn from open country and towns and villages in proportion to the ratio of the population in each class for the three-county unit to the regional population distribution. A total of 1,249 usuable questionnaires was obtained from the randomized block sample: 876 from open country households and 373 from households in towns and villages under 2,500 in population. The data collection methods are described in the appendix.

General Household Characteristics

Because agriculture dominates the economy of the area, a sharp contrast between open-country and town and village residents does not exist. For certain purposes the breakdown is useful and will be used, but a more meaningful classification of both white and Negro households in this study are farm (23.5 percent), farm labor (22.3 percent), and nonfarm (54.2 percent), disregarding their actual place of residence. Because there are significant differences between the statistics for white and Negro households, data are presented separately for them. Since the races are nearly equally represented in the survey--52.4 percent of the schedules were obtained from white households, and 47.6 percent from Negro households--data indicating totals for the sample population are not generally presented. Furthermore, the total data frequently mask important differences that are useful for policy and program formulation.

Seventy percent of the respondent households were in open country--the rest in towns of under 2,500 (table 1). [2] While 80 percent of the white households lived in the open country, only 60 percent of the Negro households lived there. The average household size among Negroes was 4.88 for open country and 3.88 for towns; among whites, 3.38 for open country and 2.90 for towns.

Size of Households

Negro households averaged 1.36 more persons per household than white households, although the modal household size was approximately the same (table 2). Nonfarm households were generally smaller than the farm or farm labor households. Nonfarm household heads were generally older than the household heads of the other two groups. On the other hand, farm labor households for both whites and Negroes were considerably larger than the average for each race; at the same time the household heads were younger than the farm and nonfarm household heads (table 3).

As expected, white farm households outnumbered Negro farm households about five to one, whereas Negro farm labor households outnumbered white farm labor households about three to one. Approximately the same proportion of white and Negro households were classified as nonfarm. The nonfarm class includes off-farm employed, retired, and disabled household heads. The percentage distribution of white and Negro households within this class is approximately the same (table 4). The household heads of the nonfarm group, both white and Negro, were considerably older than the corresponding farm and farm labor household heads because the nonfarm category includes the retired and semiretired heads.

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[2] Tables are grouped at the end of the report.

Income and Economic Well-Being

Household money income by itself is an inaccurate indicator of the economic well-being of the household. For example, the number of persons in the household, the age distribution and sex of household members, and the value of nonmoney income (perquisites and home-grown food), among other things, helps to determine the all-round economic well-being of households with given money incomes. However, a minimum satisfactory money income does exist for a given household. While the absolute level that is needed may be open to argument, money income level can be used as an indicator of economic well-being.

Household Size in Relation to Income Level

A classification scheme to provide more meaning for household income data was used. Household size was used to adjust income data, not to a per capita basis, but to a combination income and composition basis as follows:

Household income	Household size-income cl. & description of deprivation level					
	1 Serious	2 Definite	3 Marginal	4 Probably not	5 Definitely not	6 Undetermined
	Number of persons in household					
$0-999..........	2 or more	1				
$1,000-1,999....	5 or more	2,3,or 4	1			
$2,000-2,999....	9 or more	4-8	2-3	1		
$3,000-4,999....		8 or more	4-7	2-3	1	
$5,000-7,499....			9 or more	4-8	1-3	
$7,500-9,999....				6 or more	1-5	
$10,000 and over				9 or more	1-8	
Not reported....						Any
Refusal.........						Any

While the classification scheme has some obvious and some less obvious limitations as an analytical measure, it does go beyond the simple household income concept for measuring economic well-being. It is an attempt to reduce incomes of all households to a comparable base. Classes 1 (Serious) and 2 (Definite) under the classification are considered to indicate more severe poverty. The discussion will be directed toward these two classes.

DETAILED HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

The households in the Delta region have certain physical characteristics that are related to the various economic and social conditions associated with poverty. These characteristics vary among races and among classes. Yet many characteristics are surprisingly similar between races in the same class of poverty.

Education of Head of Household

The (median) average number of years of education for all household heads was 7.25. However, the median was 5.57 years for Negroes and 8.51 years for whites (table 4). Farm laborers had the lowest level of formal education in both racial groups. While only 15 percent of all heads had completed high school, only 5 percent of the Negro heads had received this much formal education.

Sex of Head of Household

Females headed 18 percent of all households with a slightly higher proportion among Negroes:

Household heads		Number	Percent
Whites:	all	655	52.4
	males	582	88.9
	females	73	11.1
Negroes:	all	594	47.6
	males	441	74.2
	females	153	25.8
Total		1,249	100.0

Sex Ratio

The sex ratio was 93.5 males for each 100 females, and was higher for whites than for Negroes (table 5). The number of males was somewhat below that expected of a population with normal death rates for males This indicates that outmigration rates for males have been higher than for females, especially among Negroes. The effect of outmigration is particularly noticeable when the number of males and females is compared among different age groups by race. There were fewer males in the 20- to 64-year groups than for comparable female age groups for both races.

Dependency and Fertility Ratios

Economically deprived class 1 and 2 households, both white and Negro, have high dependency and fertility ratios, contrasted with more affluent households (table 5). The cycle of poverty appears to be self-perpetuating among these households; that is, these households' reproductive capacity outstrips their means of providing economic well-being. As a result, a disproportionate number of the children of the region are being born into and reared in poverty. An intense program in family planning would do little to alleviate present conditions. For example, 98 percent of households headed by solitary Negro females were economically deprived (table 6). While this group (and those similar) exist, and there is little a public program can do to reduce their size, measures must be taken to prevent formation of similar households in almost certain poverty.

Household Types

To relate household income more directly to economic well-being, the following classification of household composition was devised:

Complete Households:

Newlywed......Husband and wife under 25 years of age or eldest child of couple under 5 years of age.

Static........Husband and wife over 25 years of age but childless or all children have departed from household.

Normal........Husband and wife with children, the eldest unmarried child 5 years of age or older.

Female head...Husband and wife with children but wife is head of household.

Abnormal......Husband and wife but with young grandchildren or unrelated children in the household.

Multiple......Husband and wife but with other families in the household with or without children.

Incomplete Households:

Bachelor-male.....Unmarried male, with or without other people in household but not own children.

Widower...........Wife deceased, with own children in household.

Bachelor-female...Unmarried female, with or without other people in household but not own children.

Widow.............Husband deceased, with own children in household.

Solitary female...Solitary female with own children in household, husband not present.

Complete households, where a husband and wife are present, were distributed over the entire range of household income, indicating that the incentive to earn acceptable incomes is partly family-oriented, regardless of race (table 7). Few incomplete households received more than $3,000 income and most received less than $2,000. Some of these households were single-unit (primarily widowers, bachelor-males, widows, and bachelor-females) but about one-third had children under 18 years of age. Almost 11 percent of the Negro households were headed by females with small children and no adult male present, and 74 percent of these families received less than $2,000 income.

The abnormal households and multiple households also generally received under $3,000 income. Again, these were primarily Negro households and they paralleled the income distribution of the static households. The main difference was that the abnormal and multiple households had more members.

Age of Head of Household

Households headed by the young or the old would be expected to be more economically deprived than households with middle-aged heads, and to some extent this is true (table 8). However, the survey showed that age of the head alone does not necessarily relegate a household to poverty; race appears to be much more influential. Age and formal education of the head together do have an influence on earning capacity and, therefore, the economic well-being of the household. But age and education correlate inversely, whereas education and income correlate positively (table 9).

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Because the Delta is a highly commercialized farming area, the farm group, both white and Negro, was the least deprived. Fewer than 1 in 5 of the white farmers had household incomes under $3,000 whereas 6 of 7 of the farm labor and one in two nonfarm white households had incomes less than $3,000 (table 10). Among Negro households, 7 in 10 farm, 9 in 10 labor on farms, and 8 in 10 nonfarm had incomes under $3,000. There was no significant difference between the incomes of households within the same group, whether located in the open country or in towns and villages. Overall, about 3 in 7 white households, but about 6 in 7 Negro households, had incomes less than $3,000.

Income and Sex of Head of Household

Households headed by white males had median incomes of almost $3,800, contrasted to those headed by Negro males with only about $1,540, or less than half as much (table 11). However, each of these groups had incomes considerably above like households headed by females. In fact, 7 in 10 and 9 in 10 of white and Negro households headed by females received less than $3,000 income. Almost 25 percent of the households in the survey receiving less than $3,000 income were headed by females, but households headed by females made up only 18 percent of all households.

Sources of Income

Approximately half the white farm households received incomes from wages, salaries, and other sources in addition to farm income, but the 64 white and 2 Negro farm households receiving more than $10,000 income indicated that they received farm income only (table 12). By definition, all farm-labor households received wages and salaries but no farm income. However, relatively few of these households received income from any other source; about 1 in 6 Negro households received some retirement income, usually old age and survivors' insurance (OASI) payments. The nonfarm group, on the other hand, received income from a variety of sources. Slightly more than 1 in 2 of both the white and Negro households received income in the form of wages and salaries, and about 2 in 5 received retirement (primarily OASI) income. The number and percentage of households receiving welfare payments was surprisingly small--less than 8 percent overall. 3/

Income and Family Size

Family size was one of the reservations raised above concerning the use of household income as an indicator of the level of economic well-being of the household. White households averaged about 1 person less than Negro households, but the distribution of households by size indicates that most white households had six or fewer individuals whereas the Negro households ranged from 1 to 13 members (table 13). Not only did the Negro households have lower household incomes, but they had more individuals to support with a given income; that is, there was a lower per capita income for Negroes than for whites. To some extent, there is an inverse relationship between household size and household income, particularly among Negroes.

All households with incomes under $1,000 were classified economically deprived, and 82 percent of all households with incomes less than $3,000 were so classified (table 14). However, only 28 percent of white households were economically deprived--about one-third the percentage for Negro households. Only about 6 percent of the Negro households were not economically deprived, in contrast to about 43 percent of the white households. If the household head was Negro, the probability of the household being economically deprived was high, about 8.5 to 1; but if the head was also female, the probability was about 9 to 1 (table 15).

EMPLOYABILITY AND EMPLOYMENT

About 73 percent of the white and 66 percent of the Negro household heads were employed either full- or part-time in 1966 (table 16). While the unemployment rate of 3.4 percent is relatively low, the rate of unemployment for Negroes was four times that of whites. The survey was made in summer, when seasonal employment was highest. During the winter, the unemployment rate would be higher. About equal percentages of white and Negro household heads were either retired, disabled, or both.

Labor Force Participation

Since the years of schooling and the age of the household head are indicators of employability, the younger, better educated household head stands a better chance of being employed. First, the younger household heads

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3/ See discussion of enumerator bias, appendix, page 19.

(both white and Negro) in the region have received more education than the older heads (table 17). Second, more white and Negro young household heads have had nonfarm jobs during the last 5 years than the older heads. Third, fewer young household heads have been employed exclusively in farming than the older heads (table 18). Generally, as the age of the household head increases, the probability of labor force participation decreases. As labor force participation increases, household income increases (table 19). The unemployed, retired, disabled, and retired and disabled household heads generally were among the low-income group, with relatively few households receiving $3,000 or more income (tables 20 and 21). Because farming is a competitive business which requires large investment, opportunities to enter farming are limited, particularly for the young household heads. As noted above, the farm operator group generally had the highest household incomes of any of the occupational groups (table 22). Since the survey was restricted to open-country and town and village households, the number engaged in agricultural employment was high: 62 percent of all employed household heads. Nonfarm laborers and operators were the largest other occupational groups.

Most household heads in the active labor force were above the functional illiterate level (table 23). 4/ Conversely, a high proportion of household heads not in the labor force could be considered as illiterate or functionally illiterate (table 24). Farm labor households were, on the whole, the least educated occupational group (table 25), and accounted for most of the illiterates and functional illiterates working full-time (table 26).

White and Negro professionals and farm operators were not as apt to be economically deprived as the other occupational groups (table 27). Private household workers (all Negroes) and farm laborers constituted the largest economically deprived groups of employed household heads.

Number of Wage Earners per Household

The number of earners per household averaged 1.6 for whites and 1.9 for Negroes (table 28). Nonwhite farm labor households had slightly more than two wage earners per household, whereas nearly one-half of the nonfarm household income recipients, both white and Negro, received retirement payments. In most households, only the head earned income. In nonfarm households, an almost equal percentage of white and Negro households--46.6 percent and 44.6 percent--had no income earners. In other words, about one-fourth of the households among both whites and Negroes did not have a wage or salary earner.

Although the educational gap between white and Negro household heads has narrowed over the years, a gap of about 2 years of formal education still exists for comparable age groups. The younger household heads generally had more education than the older heads. In other words, the younger household heads are both physically and mentally better equipped to compete for existing jobs.

4/ In this study, a functional illiterate has received less than 5 years of formal education.

Multiple Employment of Household Heads

Six times as many whites had multiple employment as Negroes, but only 6 percent of household heads held more than one job (table 28). In 80 percent of the cases, one occupation was farming. By most definitions, the farmers would be considered part-time farmers. The other occupation was frequently laborer, farm or nonfarm. However, almost one-third of the white multiple jobholders worked at a craft, usually as a carpenter. Most secondary jobholders lived in the open country; only 9 percent were town or village residents. Almost all multiple jobholders were seasonally employed in their secondary jobs.

Almost 20 percent more employed white household heads were full-time workers than Negro household heads (table 29). For each race, the largest group of part-time employed heads was in farm labor, but 79 percent of multiple jobholders considered themselves to be fully employed in their primary jobs (table 29). Again, this relates to the farm group, because most farm operators think of themselves as being employed on farms full-time even if they work off-farm occasionally. By the classification used, farmers and farm laborers are shown as employed in those occupations, but the nonfarm population and particularly the white nonfarm heads were fairly evenly distributed among the other occupational groups (table 28). The Negro nonfarm household heads were concentrated in the low-skilled occupations, such as farm and nonfarm labor, operators, and service.

Unemployment

Most household heads employed in nonfarm jobs worked between 21 and 60 hours per week (table 30). White and Negro nonfarm employed heads had about the same workweek. Approximately 84 percent of white and 80 percent of Negro household heads who had been in the active labor force during the last 5 years had not been unemployed during the period (table 31). More of the Negro household heads experienced periods of unemployment (and generally more often) than the white household heads. Negro household heads experienced longer periods of unemployment (table 31). The middle-aged groups (35 through 64 years of age) generally experienced the longest periods of unemployment and the pattern for both whites and Negroes was approximately the same. Those heads who had been unemployed during the 5-year period for 6 months or more were generally in the farm and nonfarm labor groups.

Over half of the white household heads and about 45 percent of the Negro household heads had held only one job during the last 5 years (table 31), regardless of the length of time the job had been held. However, most of the farm group are included as single jobholders. Household heads holding only 1 or 2 jobs during the period accounted for 79 percent of the whites and 86 percent of the Negroes, so that job security (although generally in low-paying jobs) is high. The younger white household heads and the middle aged Negro heads tended to change jobs more often than other age groups. For white household heads under 35 years of age, the employment possibilities are great enough to allow for job changing. For Negroes in the 35- to 64-year age groups, the job changes in all probability were a direct result of the decreased demand for agricultural labor.

Willingness To Take Job Training

Household heads' willingness to train to qualify for higher paying jobs naturally decreased as age increased for both whites and Negroes (table 32). However, more Negro household heads indicated a willingness to take training than whites. About an equal number of each race indicated they would take training only if paid to do so. Most of those unwilling were either farm owner-operators or retired, disabled, or both. Of whites who indicated a willingness to take training, only 47 percent indicated they would move 50 miles from their present location and only 39 percent would move 200 miles or more to obtain better paying jobs (table 32). Of the Negroes indicating a willingness to take training, 65 percent indicated that they would move 50 miles and 57 percent indicated that they would move 200 miles or more. Generally, Negroes expressed a greater willingness to move if jobs which they could reasonably expect to gain are available outside of the region. Most whites indicated a desire to remain in the region, whereas most Negroes were indifferent to location as long as the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood existed in the locale.

Physical Disability and Employment

Slightly over one-third of all household heads surveyed reported some physical disability that impaired their ability to hold full-time employment (table 33). Heads reporting a partial physical disability were distributed fairly evenly among the residence-occupation groups, but the totally disabled heads were concentrated in the nonfarm group. More Negro heads reported being totally disabled than whites.

A physical disability, either partial or total, decreases the earning capacity of the household head--especially those totally disabled (table 34). However, in some respects, the data suggest that the relationship between physical disability and income is not as strong as a first approximation might suggest. The relationship is not a simple one, but is highly interrelated with such factors as race, age, retirement income provisions, and Government programs. This becomes more evident when the relationship between physical disability, household size-income class, and race is viewed in table 34. These data suggest that being Negro is at least as conducive to poverty as the presence of a physical disability and that being Negro and disabled almost assures the household head of being poor. Age of the household head also enters the relationship between the level of disability and economic well-being. About 46 percent of totally disabled whites were 65 years of age or older, and 70 percent of the disabled Negroes were in this age group. In contrast, the partially disabled were more or less evenly distributed among other age groups for both whites and Negroes (table 35).

None of the totally disabled were employed (table 35). Most of the partially disabled were either farmers or farm laborers, with relatively few in the other occupational groups. About as many as the partially physically disabled white household heads were not employed as were employed; about one-third of the Negro partially disabled were not employed. Here again, age was a limiting factor and the possibilities for training and retraining are limited.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

Generally, as household income rises, the parents' estimate of the educational needs of their children rises (table 36). About the same percentage of whites and Negroes (approximately 30 percent) estimated that their children needed a college education. The parents' estimates of the educational needs of the eldest son in the household were approximately the same as the parents' estimates for all of their children. Apparently, there are only minor differences in the expectations of white and Negro household heads relative to the educational attainment of their children. Each apparently hopes that his children will obtain as much education as they are capable of assimilating, but economic rationale often forces a divergence between hopes and accomplishments.

Educational Dropouts

The major reason for school dropout, according to the respondents in this study, was refusal to attend on the part of the students (table 37). Usually the school dropouts were from the low-income families; however, a few white dropouts were not from the economically deprived households (table 38). White school dropouts tended to leave school at an earlier age than the Negroes. There is some evidence from the data that suggests that the social stigma attached to nonperformance in school--that is, to progress in grade each school year--was less among Negroes than among whites. Apparently, if a white student lags behind and finds himself in a grade with children 2 or more years younger, the probability of his becoming a dropout is great, whereas among Negro students the pressure to perform up to one's age group is not as strong because it is generally understood that various factors may have prohibited school attendance in the earlier years.

FARM OPERATOR FAMILIES

Five in 8 of the white farmers and slightly more than 3 in 8 of the Negro farmers were either owner- or part-owner-operators (table 39). All farmers earning $10,000 or more were owners. Farmers at the lower end of the income scale were sharecroppers and tenants. Because of many factors, such as increased mechanization, larger and more efficient machines, changes in crops grown, improved cultural and chemical practices, and the imposition of the minimum wage law on agriculture, sharecropping and, to lesser extents, share or cash renting of the entire operation is rapidly disappearing. The highly commercial aspect of the region's farming operations is shown by the relatively large percentage of the farms with gross farm sales over $7,500 (table 39).

HOME-PRODUCED FOOD

While rural families, particularly farm families, are assumed to produce some of their own food, only 6 in 10 of the survey households produced any food for home consumption (table 40). For the most part, the high-income households, both farm and nonfarm and regardless of race, did not produce food for home use. Not all low-income households, however, produced food for home consumption, particularly the low-income nonfarm families.

Meat is the highest cost item in the food budget, yet only one in four of the survey households, and only one in three of the farm households, produced any meat for home use.

HOUSING

Most, but not all, of the region's families living in inadequate and unacceptable housing were economically deprived (table 41). Poor housing is especially hard on the economically deprived classes because available funds of these families are allocated to the more immediate family needs, such as food and clothing, rather than to improve housing. Between the North Delta and the South Delta there was a decided difference in the quality of housing. The changing white-Negro ratio from North to South and climatic changes help explain the difference.

If a household received a low income, it usually had inadequate housing (table 41). About 18 percent of the white households and 76 percent of the Negro households lived in inadequate or unacceptable housing. The percentages are approximately the same as those receiving incomes of less than $3,000. However, not all households in the low-income levels lived in inadequate or unacceptable housing; the presence of retired household heads in these income levels distorted to some extent the relationship between housing and income levels.

THE RURAL POOR IN THE MISSISSIPPI DELTA REGION

The high incidence of poverty in the Delta poses the question "Who are the economically deprived people, and what are some of their attributes?" Most certainly, poverty in the region is race-related; the incidence among Negroes was almost three times as high as among whites. But the sole cause of poverty cannot be laid to race alone, because poverty, in all of its ramifications, is the product of social, cultural, and economic factors. Such things as age, education, sex, family type and size, physical disability, employment opportunities, and a multitude of other factors which may or may not be race-related are in some way related to the economic well-being of families.

While there was a tendency for the incidence of poverty to increase as age of the household head increases, the tendency was not race-related. The percentage distribution of whites and Negroes by age classes in the economically deprived group were almost identical, although Negroes outnumbered whites in the group by about three to one (table 42). Also, place of residence had little effect on poverty for the proportion of whites and Negroes in poverty in the open country was approximately the same as the proportion of each race in poverty in towns and villages.

Illiteracy and functional illiteracy are closely related to poverty, but among the poor it is not a race-related phenomenon. In general, Negroes had fewer years of formal education and in all probability a lower quality level of training for a given year of schooling, but in the economically deprived group, the percentage distribution of white and Negro household heads by levels of formal education were nearly the same (table 43). Again, this suggests that all poor share many attributes. White and Negro male heads of poor households were more apt to be illiterate than were corresponding female heads, or stated differently, female heads of poor households generally had more formal education than had male heads of poverty households.

Negro households had more workers per household but they also had more individuals per household than did whites (tables 44 and 45). Female household heads generally had fewer individuals and fewer workers than households headed by males. White female household heads had fewer individuals and workers per household than the other groups. The majority of the households with four or more workers and with nine or more household members were in the farm labor group. Underemployment was high for this residence group and wages are usually minimal, which explains to a large extent the lack of a positive association between income and number of workers.

Households headed by disabled persons accounted for half the economically deprived households (table 46). A slightly larger percentage of the white household heads, particularly males, were disabled, but there were no differences between the percentage distribution of disabled heads. Again, this suggests that while a much higher percentage of Negro households were economically deprived than white households, the attributes of those in poverty are much the same regardless of race.

Two in 5 of households headed by white females and 4 in 5 households headed by Negro females fell into the economically deprived group (table 47). Overall, 2 in 3 female household heads were classified as poor. A relatively smaller percentage of the white complete families were poor than the white incomplete families, although for Negroes the percentages were about equally distributed.

Most male heads of poor households, both whites and Negroes, were employed full- or part-time (table 48). Most female heads of poor households, on the other hand, were retired, disabled, or both. A higher percentage of the female heads were 65 years of age, or older than the male heads.

The female heads were classed as not employed at twice the rate of male heads (table 49). Few white female heads were employed, and the Negro females that were employed either did private household work or worked as farm laborers. About 53 percent of the employed male household heads worked as farm laborers, and another 18 percent were farmers. If the workers classed as operators who are employed in agriculture are added to the farm and agricultural labor group, more than three-fourths of the employed poor households headed by males were directly related to agriculture. These heads are distributed among the different age groups, but tend to be concentrated in the 45- to 64-year-old group.

Approximately 4 in 10 of the poor households received less than $1,000 cash income in 1965 (table 50). Another 4 in 10 received between $1,000 and $1,999. A higher percentage of the households headed by females received less than $2,000 cash income than did those with male heads, but family size was generally smaller, making the economic well-being of the male and female poor households much the same.

One distinguishing feature of poor households in the Delta region is the relatively high dependency ratio (children under 15 and persons 65 years of age or older, expressed as a percentage of persons 20- to 64-years of age (table 51). Both white and Negro households headed by females had higher dependency ratios than any households headed by males. The large number of young children in these households makes the problem of poverty particularly acute.

In terms of food produced for home consumption, white households tended to garden and raise meat more than Negro households (table 52). However, the proportion of each race producing food for home consumption was about the same as their respective proportion in the sample as a whole. In other words, there were no significant differences between the percentage of deprived families and nondeprived families in the production of food for home consumption.

Negro housing, generally, was "bad" by almost any measure used; 80 percent of the deprived households and 57 percent of the nondeprived Negro households lived in inadequate or unacceptable housing. Negro households headed by males, overall, lived in the worst housing. On the other hand, 44 percent of the white deprived families, but only 8 percent of all nondeprived families lived in inadequate or unacceptable housing.

In summary, the economically deprived households are distributed among the three residence-occupation groups, but were concentrated in the farm labor and nonfarm retired groups. The household heads were generally poorly educated and over 45 years of age, stood a 50-50 chance of being disabled, and were Negro. If in addition the head was a female, the chance of the household being poor was magnified.

In terms of program formulation for easing poverty in the Mississippi Delta region, the poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2) may be logically grouped into categories based on the race, age, sex, and physical health of the head. These groupings and their attributes are as follows:

1. Household heads 65 years of age or older.--Five in 8 households headed by individuals 65 years of age or older were classified as living in poverty (table 53). However, more than twice the percentage of Negro households with heads in this age group were poor than comparable white households. Sex of the household head was not a determining factor, because about equal percentages of male and female heads of each race were classified as poor. While many individuals in this age group are capable of working at least part-time, measures designed to increase their productivity will not, in general, solve their income and needs problems. Welfare, increased Social Security benefits, and other types of transfer payments offer the greatest possibilities for aiding these families to escape poverty.

2. Disabled household heads under 65 years of age.--Overall, about one in five household heads under 65 years of age had a physical disability and two-thirds of these were classified as living in poverty. Negro male household heads in this category were about twice as apt to be poor as their white counterparts, but only a slightly higher proportion of the Negro female heads in this category were classified as poor than white female heads. It is possible that many disabled male household heads, both white and Negro, could adapt to training for new skills within the limits of their health. It is also possible that the spouses of these heads can also be trained and provided employment opportunities, so that the household income could be increased. For disabled female household heads, the possibilities for training or retraining are greatly reduced. In these households, a male adult is usually not present, many have children under 18 years of age, and the types of disabilities suffered by this group of heads most often preclude their working outside of the home. For these reasons, a continued program of income transfer payments or assistance appears to be the only suitable alternative to continued poverty, particularly where children are present. The greatest likelihood of poverty perpetuation probably occurs in the households of disabled heads with children. Health care and education and training for the children are generally below standard and improvement of both appear to be necessary but not sufficient conditions for breaking the poverty cycle.

3. Able-bodied household heads 45 to 64.--One in 6 poor household heads was between 45 and 64 years of age. Generally, a smaller percentage of the male heads, both white and Negro, in this age category were classed as poor than female heads. This group of households may be categorized as "boxed in" because advancing age and increased family responsibilities tend to inhibit extensive training, retraining, or geographical mobility. These households had the largest number of children under 18 years of age of any of the age groups. Also, most of these household heads were employed full-time (primarily in agriculture) as farmers or farm laborers; 86 percent had 8 years or less of school. A majority--54 percent--of the Negro household heads indicated a willingness to take training to improve their job situation, whereas only 40 percent of the white household heads would do so. Only 1 in 4 white household heads indicated willingness to move as far as 50 miles, and 1 in 5 would move 200 miles or more to secure higher paying jobs. Negro household heads indicated a much greater willingness: 2 in 5 would move 50 miles, and 1 in 3 would move 200 miles or more. At the lower ages in the category, the willingness of the Negro household heads was even more pronounced. In each instance, male heads were more willing to move than female heads. The age span, limited educational attainment and job experience, and attitude toward change of this group of heads greatly reduces their adjustment potential for income improvement. For most, remedial assistance will be effective only on an individual basis. Over the next several years, meaningful job opportunities for this group will continue to decline in the Delta as fewer farm laborers are demanded. Consequently, the plight of these household heads could worsen if job opportunities are not increased.

4. Able-bodied household heads under 45 years.--Only 27 households headed by white males (14 percent of all such households) were classified poor, whereas 91 of the households headed by Negro males (nearly 75 percent of all such households) were so classified. Female heads exhibited much the

same wide divergence with race. Generally, heads in this age category, both males and females, had more years of school, more young children in the household, a single wage earner, a lower incidence of physical disabilities, and a lower rate of unemployment than the groups above. Almost all these household heads indicated willingness to take training or retraining, either where it would be free or where they would be paid to do so. However, not all indicated a willingness to move to obtain higher paying jobs--especially females who for various reasons wished to remain in the home area. Because of the large number of young children and because of the relative youth of the heads of this group of poor families, benefits from public investment in training and retraining for these family heads apparently exceed costs.

ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS FOR ALLEVIATING POVERTY IN THE DELTA

Poverty is abhorred by our society, regardless of the age or race of the individual experiencing it. But it is particularly distasteful where it includes the very young and the very old, for these individuals are almost defenseless against the ravages of poverty and they are the least capable of escaping. However, quite different remedial programs are necessary to alleviate poverty conditions for the two age groups. Also, as noted under the typology presented above, each category requires a different approach, because the attributes of the individuals involved are different. Data presented above lead to the following suggestions:

1. If certain individuals and families (those with heads 65 years of age or older and those physically disabled) are to escape poverty there is little alternative to some form of income transfer program. Many now receive transfer payments, but by and large, the payments provide no more than mere subsistence. Although a few individuals in this group are capable of working under existing conditions they are considered to be unemployable. A program devised to allow some of these individuals to become productive workers rather than transfer payment recipients would reduce public costs. Younger partially disabled and underemployed individuals in this group could also be considered for this type of program.

2. Education is critical to solving the problems of poverty and probably ending poverty itself, but is a longrun program. Throughout the study area, school attendance of school-age children from poor households is low. Inadequate or nonexistent compulsory school attendance laws, apathy on the part of parents or grandparents, apathy of local nonpoor households concerning the plight of poor households, and other situations and circumstances add to high dropout rates and low attendance.

For the most part, the Delta area does not have the tax base to provide all of the funds needed for high quality education, so outside funds will be needed to furnish high quality education. As long as one of the major exports of the Delta is young people, there is little incentive for the community to pay the costs of education for the benefit of other communities. Most young people graduating from colleges, and high and trade schools in the area now have to migrate to find better than subsistence job opportunities.

3. Good-paying job opportunities throughout the entire Delta area are limited, particularly for the Negro and the poorly educated white. Job opportunities in agriculture continue to decline as technological advances and the provisions of the minimum wage law are imposed on agriculture. Jobs in agriculture have been and are being upgraded through these two forces, and consequently it is the illiterates and functional illiterates who suffer loss of job opportunities. An alternative to migration (either forced or voluntary) or doles is location of subsidized high-labor-intensive industries to utilize borderline and functional illiterates (particularly males) in areas where unemployment and underemployment are prevalent. As a part of such a program, on-the-job-training combined with a basic education program could be a mandatory provision for employment.

4. To be effective, birth control information and supplies must be made readily available to low-income families by trained personnel. Simply advertising that these services and devices are available will not reach the families most in need. It is almost axiomatic that large families and poverty go hand-in-hand.

In the Delta, a relatively large number of females head households with many young children. Almost all these households are poor. A program to reduce the number in poverty and to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of such circumstances is urgently needed. To date, no socially acceptable solution has been put forward.

Also of significance to the Delta area is the practice of leaving grandchildren to be cared for by grandparents while the parents migrate to other areas. In most cases, these parents made no contribution toward their children's support, so the great majority of these households live in poverty. Transfer payments in the form of welfare and aid-to-dependent-children would help to ease the situation. Payments would not correct the problem, since such help does not reduce the practice of leaving children behind.

APPENDIX

Quality of Data

Data collection was done during a 6-week period in the summer of 1966. Twenty-two enumerators, 11 white graduate students from Mississippi State University and 11 Negro students and teachers from Southern University and A. & M.C., Arkansas A. & M.C., Jackson State College, and Alcorn A. & M.C. working as integrated teams of two were used in the field enumeration. Except in Missouri, a professional field enumeration supervisor was in charge of the fieldwork. Because of the time limit (students and teachers had to return to classrooms by mid-September) and the physical area to be covered, instructions to the enumerators were to make two callbacks if no one was found at home on the first visit. Also, if it was inconvenient for the respondent to answer the questions on the first visit, an appointment was made for another visit. In any event, the enumerator was to make at least two more efforts to contact prospective respondents if the original effort was unsuccessful.

The original sample segments were designed to yield a minimum of 10 schedules. However, the residence count on which the original sample was designed was not always current; therefore, some segments yielded more and some yielded less than the anticipated 10 completed questionnaires. A concentrated effort was made to obtain a completed questionnaire from every eligible household within each sample segment.

During the field enumeration, only 16 direct refusals to cooperate were received--or 1.25 percent of the eligible households. Individual item refusals within the questionnaire ran somewhat higher for the income data section. For this section, 28 refusals to cooperate were received, approximately 2 percent of the respondents. Sixty-five respondents could not make meaningful estimates of their 1965 incomes. Enumerators were repeatedly cautioned not to suggest an income figure to respondents but to suggest a wide range and if the respondents still could not make an estimate the enumerator was to record a "don't know" answer. Altogether, between 7 and 8 percent of the respondents could not or would not estimate their 1965 income. The refusal rate on age of the household head was about 2 percent.

In designing the questionnaire and instructing the enumerators, an attempt was made to minimize enumerator bias. The questionnaire design was such that most questions could only be answered objectively--either yes or no. The directive to the enumerators to record no answer if respondents could not answer reduced the enumerator's bias as much as possible. The most difficult part of the questionnaire from the enumerator's standpoint was the section dealing with social participation, which has been analyzed by Hobson Bryan in his dissertation, "Breaking the Poverty Cycle: An Investigation Into the Correlates of Propensity for Change Among the Rural Impoverished in the Mississippi Delta." (La. State U. & A.M.C.)

The possibility exists that confusion, either on the part of the enumerators or on the part of the respondents, may account for the small number reported receiving welfare payments and the relatively large number receiving retirement income. The alternatives were to accept the data as recorded or to combine the two sources. The first alternative was used with some reservation throughout the analysis.

Table 1.--Persons in household, by race, sex, and residence of head, 1966.

Number of persons	Total, all households		Place of residence and sex of head							
			Open country				Town and village			
			Male		Female		Male		Female	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households....	1,249	100.0	773	61.9	103	8.2	250	20.0	123	9.9
1...............	142	100.0	31	21.8	41	28.9	15	10.6	55	38.7
2...............	349	100.0	227	65.0	15	4.3	83	23.8	24	6.9
3...............	185	100.0	121	65.4	11	6.0	40	21.6	13	7.0
4...............	165	100.0	115	69.7	10	6.1	30	18.1	10	6.1
5...............	112	100.0	83	74.1	4	3.6	20	17.8	5	4.5
6...............	86	100.0	57	66.3	6	7.0	19	22.1	4	4.6
7...............	53	100.0	37	69.8	2	3.8	10	18.9	4	7.5
8...............	62	100.0	34	54.8	9	14.5	15	24.2	4	6.5
9 or more.......	95	100.0	68	71.6	5	5.3	18	18.9	4	4.2
Average size..	4.0		4.3		3.2		4.0		2.7	
Median size...	3.7		4.0		2.6		3.6		2.2	
White households..	655	100.0	482	73.6	39	5.9	100	15.3	34	5.2
1...............	63	100.0	15	23.8	22	34.9	4	6.4	22	34.9
2...............	225	100.0	168	74.6	8	3.6	41	18.2	8	3.6
3...............	113	100.0	86	76.1	3	2.6	22	19.5	2	1.8
4...............	105	100.0	89	84.8	4	3.8	10	9.5	2	1.9
5...............	60	100.0	52	86.7	0	---	8	13.3	0	---
6...............	44	100.0	36	81.8	1	2.3	7	15.9	0	---
7...............	18	100.0	14	77.8	0	---	4	22.2	0	---
8...............	18	100.0	13	72.2	1	5.6	4	22.2	0	---
9 or more.......	9	100.0	9	100.0	0	---	0		0	---
Average size..	3.4		3.6		2.0		3.3		1.5	
Median size...	3.4		3.7		1.7		3.2		1.4	
Negro households..	594	100.0	291	49.0	64	10.8	150	25.2	89	15.0
1...............	79	100.0	16	20.3	19	24.0	11	13.9	33	41.8
2...............	124	100.0	59	47.6	7	5.6	42	33.9	16	12.9
3...............	72	100.0	35	48.6	8	11.1	18	25.0	11	15.3
4...............	60	100.0	26	43.3	6	10.0	20	33.3	8	13.4
5...............	52	100.0	31	59.6	4	7.7	12	23.1	5	9.6
6...............	42	100.0	21	50.0	5	11.9	12	28.6	4	9.5
7...............	35	100.0	23	65.7	2	5.7	6	17.2	4	11.4
8...............	44	100.0	21	47.7	8	18.2	11	25.0	4	9.1
9 or more.......	86	100.0	59	68.6	5	5.8	18	20.9	4	4.7
Average size..	4.7		5.4		4.0		4.5		3.2	
Median size...	4.4		5.3		3.7		4.2		2.7	

Table 2.--Persons in households, by race and residence-occupation of the household head, 1966

Number of persons	Total		Residence-occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1,249	100.0	293	100.0	279	100.0	677	100.0
1	142	11.4	13	4.4	14	5.0	115	17.0
2	349	27.9	84	28.7	51	18.3	214	31.6
3	185	14.8	50	17.1	37	13.3	98	14.5
4	165	13.2	59	20.1	24	8.6	82	12.1
5	112	9.0	38	13.0	24	8.6	50	7.4
6	86	6.9	21	7.2	23	8.2	42	6.2
7	53	4.2	7	2.4	26	9.3	20	3.0
8	62	5.0	9	3.1	26	9.3	27	4.0
9 or more	95	7.6	12	4.0	54	19.4	29	4.2
Average size	4.0		3.8		5.5		3.4	
Median size	3.7		3.0		4.6		3.0	
White households	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
1	63	9.6	7	2.9	5	6.7	51	15.0
2	225	34.4	70	29.2	23	31.1	132	38.7
3	113	17.3	44	18.3	13	17.6	56	16.4
4	105	16.0	55	22.9	8	10.8	42	12.3
5	60	9.2	31	12.9	5	6.7	24	7.0
6	44	6.7	19	7.9	4	5.4	21	6.1
7	18	2.7	4	1.7	7	9.4	7	2.1
8	18	2.7	5	2.1	6	8.1	7	2.1
9 or more	9	1.4	5	2.1	3	4.2	1	0.3
Average size	3.4		3.7		4.1		3.0	
Median size	3.4		4.0		3.7		2.9	
Negro households	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
1	79	13.3	6	11.3	9	4.4	64	19.0
2	124	20.9	14	26.4	28	13.6	82	24.4
3	72	12.1	6	11.3	24	11.7	42	12.5
4	60	10.1	4	7.5	16	7.8	40	11.9
5	52	8.8	7	13.2	19	9.3	26	7.7
6	42	7.1	2	3.8	19	9.3	21	6.3
7	35	5.9	3	5.7	19	9.3	13	3.9
8	44	7.4	4	7.5	20	9.7	20	5.9
9 or more	86	14.5	7	13.3	51	24.9	28	8.4
Average size	4.7		4.5		6.1		3.9	
Median size	4.4		4.1		6.3		3.5	

Table 3.--Age of household head, by race and residence-occupation, 1966

Age of head	Total		Residence-occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1,249	100.0	293	100.0	279	100.0	677	100.0
Under 25 years	47	3.8	6	2.0	15	5.4	26	3.8
25-34 years	149	11.9	39	13.3	36	12.9	74	10.9
35-44 years	216	17.3	72	24.6	58	20.8	86	12.7
45-54 years	243	19.4	76	26.0	73	26.1	94	13.9
55-64 years	238	19.1	70	23.9	55	19.7	113	16.7
65-74 years	226	18.1	22	7.5	31	11.1	173	25.6
75 years and over	109	8.7	6	2.0	8	2.9	95	14.0
Refusal	21	1.7	2	0.7	3	1.1	16	2.4
Average age	52.9		48.7		48.7		56.5	
Median age	53.3		48.7		48.9		59.9	
White households	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
Under 25 years	27	4.1	5	2.1	7	9.4	15	4.4
25-34 years	87	13.3	33	13.8	13	17.6	41	12.0
35-44 years	119	18.2	66	27.5	9	12.2	44	12.9
45-54 years	135	20.6	65	27.1	20	27.0	50	14.7
55-64 years	120	18.3	51	21.2	17	23.0	52	15.2
65-74 years	112	17.1	13	5.4	8	10.8	91	26.7
75 years and over	49	7.5	6	2.5	0	-	43	12.6
Refusal	6	0.9	1	0.4	0	-	5	1.5
Average age	51.8		47.8		46.9		55.7	
Median age	51.6		47.2		49.0		58.4	
Negro households	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
Under 25 years	20	3.4	1	1.9	8	3.9	11	3.3
25-34 years	62	10.4	6	11.3	23	11.2	33	9.8
35-44 years	97	16.3	6	11.3	49	23.9	42	12.5
45-54 years	108	18.2	11	20.8	53	25.9	44	13.1
55-64 years	118	19.9	19	35.8	38	18.5	61	18.1
65-74 years	114	19.2	9	17.0	23	11.2	82	24.4
75 years and over	60	10.1	0	-	8	3.9	52	15.5
Refusal	15	2.5	1	1.9	3	1.5	11	3.3
Average age	54.2		53.0		49.4		57.3	
Median age	55.2		56.0		48.9		60.3	

Table 4.--Educational attainment of the household head, by race and residence-occupation, 1966

Formal education of head	Total		Residence-occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households..........	1,249	100.0	293	100.0	279	100.0	677	100.0
None..................	111	8.9	4	1.4	41	14.7	66	9.8
1-4 years.............	282	22.6	39	13.3	94	33.7	149	22.0
5-7 years.............	307	24.6	58	19.8	87	31.2	162	23.9
8 years...............	184	14.7	55	18.8	25	9.0	104	15.4
9-11 years............	183	14.6	59	20.1	27	9.7	97	14.3
12 years..............	126	10.1	59	20.1	5	1.7	62	9.2
13-15 years...........	26	2.1	11	3.8	0		15	2.2
16 years and over.....	30	2.4	8	2.7	0		22	3.2
Median years........	7.2		8.8		5.1		7.2	
White households........	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
None..................	31	4.7	4	1.7	8	10.8	19	5.5
1-4 years.............	97	14.8	24	10.0	27	36.5	46	13.5
5-7 years.............	136	20.8	39	16.2	19	25.7	78	22.9
8 years...............	124	18.9	51	21.3	9	12.2	64	18.8
9-11 years............	115	17.6	49	20.4	8	10.8	58	17.0
12 years..............	106	16.2	54	22.5	3	4.0	49	14.4
13-15 years...........	22	3.3	11	4.6	0	-	11	3.2
16 years and over.....	24	3.7	8	3.3	0	-	16	4.7
Median years........	8.5		9.1		5.3		8.4	
Negro households........	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
None..................	80	13.5	0	-	33	16.1	47	14.0
1-4 years.............	185	31.1	15	28.3	67	32.7	103	30.7
5-7 years.............	171	28.8	19	35.8	68	33.2	84	25.0
8 years...............	60	10.1	4	7.6	16	7.8	40	11.9
9-11 years............	68	11.4	10	18.9	19	9.3	39	11.6
12 years..............	20	3.4	5	9.4	2	0.9	13	3.9
13-15 years...........	4	0.7	0	-	0	-	4	1.1
16 years and over.....	6	1.0	0	-	0	-	6	1.8
Median years........	5.5		6.8		5.1		6.0	

Table 5.--Population attributes, by household size-income class (economic deprivation level), sex and race, 1966

Item	Total	Household size-income class					
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6
	Number						
White individuals	2,198	266	406	408	422	507	189
Males: Total	1,078	134	188	211	208	255	82
Under 5 years	82	19	15	12	19	13	4
5-14 years	228	37	33	59	43	45	11
15-19 years	109	18	20	13	17	30	11
20-44 years	279	21	36	49	56	91	26
45-64 years	241	21	48	40	50	58	24
65 years and over	134	18	36	37	22	15	6
Refused to give age	5	0	0	1	1	3	0
Females: Total	1,120	132	218	197	214	252	107
Under 5 years	91	17	20	16	19	11	8
5-14 years	244	41	47	35	51	40	30
15-19 years	100	10	13	16	20	29	12
20-44 years	296	20	44	53	62	87	30
45-64 years	261	31	60	42	45	62	21
64 years and over	124	12	34	35	17	20	6
Refused to give age	4	1	0	0	0	3	0
Negro individuals	2,795	1,642	696	153	56	39	209
Males: Total	1,335	782	337	71	27	21	97
Under 5 years	171	107	42	2	3	2	15
5-14 years	453	310	87	13	4	3	36
15-19 years	178	115	34	9	2	2	16
20-44 years	199	100	62	15	9	5	8
45-64 years	194	94	55	19	6	6	14
65 years and over	132	53	54	13	2	2	8
Refused to give age	8	3	3	0	1	1	0
Females: Total	1,460	860	359	82	29	18	112
Under 5 years	184	120	38	6	1	0	19
5-14 years	438	290	88	19	5	1	35
15-19 years	167	111	30	11	3	3	9
20-44 years	292	171	68	15	9	7	22
45-64 years	226	111	65	23	8	3	16
65 years and over	135	48	64	8	3	3	9
Refused to give age	18	9	6	0	0	1	2
	Ratio						
White:							
Dependency	83.8	154.8	98.4	105.4	80.3	48.3	64.4
Sex	96.2	101.5	86.2	107.1	97.2	101.2	76.6
Fertility	43.7	120.0	61.4	40.6	46.3	20.7	28.6
Negro:							
Dependency	166.1	195.0	149.2	84.7	56.2	52.4	203.3
Sex	91.4	90.9	93.9	86.6	93.1	116.7	86.6
Fertility	77.3	80.5	81.6	30.8	33.3	20.0	109.7

Table 6.--Household types by household size-income class (economic deprivation level) and race, 1966

Household type[1]	Total[2]		Household size-income class									
			Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households...	602	100.0	54	100.0	131	100.0	137	100.0	118	100.0	162	100.0
Complete:												
Newlywed.........	53	8.8	2	3.7	9	6.9	8	5.8	14	11.9	20	12.4
Static...........	184	30.6	19	35.2	40	30.5	40	29.2	37	31.4	48	29.6
Normal...........	265	44.0	27	50.0	48	36.6	51	37.2	57	48.3	82	50.6
Female head......	8	1.3	2	3.7	1	0.8	3	2.2	0	---	2	1.2
Abnormal.........	2	0.3	0	---	1	0.8	1	0.7	0	---	0	---
Multiple.........	4	0.7	0	---	1	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.8	0	---
Incomplete:												
Bachelor-male....	21	3.5	0	---	5	3.8	13	9.5	3	2.6	0	---
Widower..........	6	1.0	1	1.9	2	1.5	1	0.7	1	0.8	1	0.6
Bachelor female..	41	6.8	0	---	15	11.4	15	11.0	4	3.4	7	4.3
Widow............	16	2.7	2	3.7	8	6.1	3	2.2	1	0.8	2	1.2
Solitary female..	2	0.3	1	1.8	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro households...	554	100.0	265	100.0	202	100.0	52	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0
Complete:												
Newlywed.........	29	5.2	9	3.9	14	6.9	3	5.8	3	14.3	0	---
Static...........	95	17.1	31	11.7	45	23.3	13	25.0	3	14.3	3	21.5
Normal...........	215	38.8	135	50.9	53	26.2	12	23.1	8	38.1	7	50.0
Female head......	9	1.6	2	0.8	6	3.0	1	1.9	0	---	0	---
Abnormal.........	16	2.9	7	2.6	7	3.5	1	1.9	0	---	1	7.1
Multiple.........	20	3.6	13	4.9	5	2.5	2	3.8	0	---	0	---
Incomplete:												
Bachelor-male....	28	5.1	1	0.4	11	5.4	11	21.2	3	14.3	2	14.3
Widower..........	11	2.0	7	2.6	4	2.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
Bachelor-female..	52	9.4	10	3.8	29	14.4	8	15.4	4	19.0	1	7.1
Widow............	20	3.6	8	3.0	12	5.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Solitary female..	59	10.7	42	15.9	16	7.9	1	1.9	0	---	0	---

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[1] Household types are as follows:

Complete households:	
Newlywed.........	Husband and wife under 25 years of age or eldest child of couple under 5 years of age.
Static...........	Husband and wife over 25 years of age but childless or all children have departed from household.
Normal...........	Husband and wife with children, the eldest unmarried child 5 years of age or older.
Female head......	Husband and wife with children but wife is head of household.
Abnormal.........	Husband and wife but with young grandchildren or unrelated children in the household.
Multiple.........	Husband and wife but with other families in the household with or without children.
Incomplete households:	
Bachelor-male....	Unmarried male, with or without other people in household but not own children.
Widower..........	Wife deceased, with own children in household.
Bachelor-female..	Unmarried female, with or without other people in household but not own children.
Widow............	Husband deceased, with own children in household.
Solitary female..	Solitary female with own children in household, husband not present.

[2] 53 whites and 40 Negroes could or would not estimate household income.

Table 7.--Household type, by income class and race, 1966

Household type 1/	Total 2/		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	602	100.0	53	8.8	121	20.1	103	17.1	120	19.9	92	15.3	38	6.3	75	12.5
Complete:																
Newlywed	53	100.0	1	1.9	6	11.3	10	18.9	13	24.5	14	26.4	5	9.4	4	7.6
Static	184	100.0	19	10.3	40	21.7	40	21.7	37	20.2	22	12.0	7	3.8	19	10.3
Normal	265	100.0	7	2.6	37	14.0	37	14.0	57	21.5	52	19.6	25	9.4	50	18.9
Female head	8	100.0	2	25.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	1	12.5	2	25.0	0	---	0	---
Abnormal	2	100.0	0	---	0	---	2	100.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Multiple	4	100.0	0	---	1	25.0	0	---	2	50.0	1	25.0	0	---	0	---
Incomplete:																
Bachelor-male	21	100.0	5	23.8	11	52.4	4	19.0	0	---	1	4.8	0	---	0	---
Widower	6	100.0	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	16.7	2	33.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
Bachelor-female	41	100.0	13	31.7	16	39.0	4	9.8	6	14.6	0	---	0	---	2	4.9
Widow	16	100.0	4	25.0	6	37.5	3	18.8	2	12.5	0	---	1	6.2	0	---
Solitary female	2	100.0	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro households	554	100.0	199	35.9	209	37.7	92	16.6	36	6.5	10	1.8	5	0.9	3	0.6
Complete:																
Newlywed	29	100.0	4	13.8	15	21.7	6	20.7	4	13.8	0	---	0	---	0	---
Static	95	100.0	31	32.7	45	47.4	13	13.7	3	3.2	1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
Normal	215	100.0	55	25.6	81	37.7	46	21.4	20	9.3	8	3.7	4	1.9	1	0.4
Female head	9	100.0	2	22.2	5	55.6	2	22.2	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Abnormal	16	100.0	4	25.0	9	56.2	2	12.5	0	---	1	6.3	0	---	0	---
Multiple	20	100.0	5	25.0	7	35.0	5	25.0	3	15.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
Incomplete:																
Bachelor-male	28	100.0	12	42.9	9	32.1	4	14.3	2	7.1	0	---	0	---	1	3.6
Widower	11	100.0	4	36.4	5	45.4	2	18.2	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Bachelor-female	52	100.0	38	73.1	9	17.3	3	5.8	2	3.8	0	---	0	---	0	---
Widow	20	100.0	17	85.0	3	15.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Solitary female	59	100.0	27	45.8	21	35.6	9	15.2	2	3.4	0	---	0	---	0	---

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1/ See footnote, table 6.

2/ Not included are 53 whites and 40 Negroes who could not or would not estimate household income.

Table 8.--Household size-income class (economic deprivation level), by race and age of household head, 1966

Age of head	Total1/		Household size-income class									
			Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households..........	1,156	100.0	319	100.0	333	100.0	189	100.0	139	100.0	176	100.0
Under 25 years........	44	3.8	12	3.8	8	2.4	8	4.2	8	5.7	8	4.5
25-34 years...........	139	12.0	26	8.1	36	10.8	22	11.7	23	16.6	32	18.2
35-44 years...........	195	16.9	65	20.4	32	9.6	30	15.9	23	16.6	45	25.6
45-54 years...........	216	18.7	69	21.6	51	15.3	31	16.4	36	25.9	29	16.5
55-64 years...........	222	19.2	63	19.8	68	20.4	35	18.5	20	14.4	36	20.4
65-74 years...........	216	18.7	52	16.3	84	25.3	45	23.8	17	12.2	18	10.2
75 years and over.....	105	9.1	26	8.1	48	14.4	17	9.0	10	7.2	4	2.3
Refused to give age...	19	1.6	6	1.9	6	1.8	1	0.5	2	1.4	4	2.3
White households........	602	100.0	54	100.0	131.	100.0	137	100.0	118	100.0	162	100.0
Under 25 years........	25	4.1	2	3.7	3	2.3	7	5.1	5	4.2	8	4.9
25-34 years...........	81	13.5	5	9.3	11	8.4	15	11.0	20	17.0	30	18.5
35-44 years...........	105	17.4	8	14.8	12	9.1	24	17.5	19	16.1	42	25.9
45-54 years...........	119	19.8	14	25.9	25	19.1	21	15.3	30	25.4	29	17.9
55-64 years...........	111	18.4	7	13.0	32	24.4	22	16.1	20	17.0	30	18.5
65-74 years...........	107	17.8	10	18.5	31	23.7	34	24.8	16	13.6	16	9.9
75 years and over.....	48	8.0	7	13.0	17	13.0	13	9.5	7	5.9	4	2.5
Refused to give age...	6	1.0	1	1.8	0	---	1	0.7	1	0.8	3	1.9
Negro households........	554	100.0	265	100.0	202	100.0	52	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0
Under 25 years........	19	3.4	10	3.8	5	2.5	1	1.9	3	14.3	0	---
25-34 years...........	58	10.5	21	7.9	25	12.4	7	13.5	3	14.3	2	14.3
35-44 years...........	90	16.2	57	21.5	20	9.9	6	11.5	4	19.0	3	21.4
45-54 years...........	97	17.5	55	20.8	26	12.9	10	19.2	6	28.5	0	---
55-64 years...........	111	20.0	56	21.1	36	17.8	13	25.0	0	---	6	42.9
65-74 years...........	109	19.7	42	15.8	53	26.2	11	21.2	1	4.8	2	14.3
75 years and over.....	57	10.3	19	7.2	31	15.3	4	7.7	3	14.3	0	---
Refused to give age...	13	2.4	5	1.9	6	3.0	0	---	1	4.8	1	7.1

1/ Not included are 53 whites and 40 Negroes who could not or would not estimate household income. 2 Negroes also refused to give age.

Table 9.--Educational attainment of household head, by household size-income class, 1966

Formal education of head (years)	Total		Household size-income class									
			Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households....	602	100.0	54	100.0	131	100.0	137	100.0	118	100.0	162	100.0
None..............	31	5.2	5	9.3	14	10.7	7	5.1	3	2.5	2	1.2
1-4 years.........	91	15.1	19	35.2	29	22.1	24	17.5	12	10.2	7	4.3
5-7 years.........	129	21.4	11	20.4	39	29.8	38	27.8	22	18.7	19	11.7
8 years...........	115	19.1	8	14.8	30	22.9	24	17.5	26	22.0	27	16.7
9-11 years........	97	16.1	8	14.8	13	9.9	21	15.3	19	16.1	36	22.2
12 years..........	95	15.8	3	5.5	6	4.6	21	15.3	27	22.9	38	23.5
13-15 years.......	21	3.5	0	---	0	---	1	0.7	4	3.4	16	9.9
16 years and over.	23	3.8	0	---	0	---	1	0.8	5	4.2	17	10.5
Negro households....	554	100.0	265	100.0	202	100.0	52	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0
None..............	72	13.0	41	15.5	26	12.9	3	5.8	1	4.8	1	7.1
1-4 years.........	172	31.1	81	30.6	70	34.6	16	30.8	3	14.3	2	14.3
5-7 years.........	164	29.6	88	33.2	57	28.2	14	26.9	3	14.3	2	14.3
8 years...........	56	10.1	20	7.5	20	9.9	8	15.4	6	28.5	2	14.3
9-11 years........	63	11.4	29	10.9	22	10.9	8	15.4	4	19.0	0	---
12 years..........	19	3.4	5	1.9	7	3.5	2	3.8	1	4.8	4	28.6
13-15 years.......	4	0.7	1	0.4	0	---	0	---	2	9.5	1	7.1
16 years and over.	4	0.7	0	---	0	---	1	1.9	1	4.8	2	14.3

Table 10.--Household income, by race and residence-occupation of household head, 1966

Household income	Total	Race and residence-occupation							
		White				Negro			
		Total	Farm	Farm labor	Non-farm	Total	Farm	Farm labor	Non-farm
	Number								
All households	1,156	602	217	71	314	554	49	196	309
Less than $1,000	252	53	6	9	38	199	7	71	121
$1,000-$1,999	330	121	23	32	66	209	14	86	109
$2,000-$2,999	195	103	15	23	65	92	16	30	46
$3,000-$4,999	156	120	54	3	63	36	8	9	19
$5,000-$7,499	102	92	38	3	51	10	2	0	8
$7,500-$9,999	43	38	17	1	20	5	0	0	5
$10,000 or more	78	75	64	0	11	3	2	0	1
	Dollars								
Median income	1,988	3,400	6,020	1,828	2,815	1,373	2,219	1,314	1,307
	Percent								
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than $1,000	21.8	8.8	2.8	12.7	12.1	35.9	14.3	36.2	39.2
$1,000-$1,999	28.6	20.1	10.6	45.1	21.0	37.7	28.5	43.9	35.5
$2,000-$2,999	16.9	17.1	6.9	32.4	20.7	16.6	32.7	15.3	14.9
$3,000-$4,999	13.5	19.9	24.9	4.2	20.1	6.5	16.3	4.6	6.1
$5,000-$7,499	8.8	15.3	17.5	4.2	16.2	1.8	4.1	---	2.6
$7,500-$9,999	3.7	6.3	7.8	1.4	6.4	0.9	---	---	1.6
$10,000 or more	6.7	12.5	29.5	---	3.5	0.6	4.1	---	0.3
Percentage by race and residence.									
All households	100.0	52.1	18.8	6.1	27.2	47.9	4.2	17.0	26.7
Less than $1,000	100.0	21.0	2.4	3.6	15.0	79.0	2.8	28.2	48.0
$1,000-$1,999	100.0	36.7	7.0	9.7	20.0	63.3	4.2	26.1	33.0
$2,000-$2,999	100.0	52.8	7.7	11.8	33.3	47.2	8.2	15.4	23.6
$3,000-$4,999	100.0	76.9	34.6	1.9	40.4	23.1	5.1	5.8	12.2
$5,000-$7,499	100.0	90.2	37.3	2.9	50.0	9.8	2.0	---	7.8
$7,500-$9,999	100.0	88.4	39.6	2.3	46.5	11.6	---	---	11.6
$10,000 or more	100.0	96.2	82.1	---	14.1	3.8	2.6	---	1.2

Table 11.--Household income, by race and sex of household head, 1966

Household income	Total	Race and sex					
		White			Negro		
		Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
				Number			
All households	1,156	602	535	67	554	414	140
Under $1,000	252	53	33	20	199	115	84
$1,000-$1,999	330	121	97	24	209	171	38
$2,000-$2,999	195	103	94	9	92	78	14
$3,000-$4,999	156	120	112	8	36	32	4
$5,000-$7,499	102	92	89	3	10	10	0
$7,500-$9,999	43	38	37	1	5	5	0
$10,000 or more	78	75	73	2	3	3	0
				Dollars			
Median income	1,988	3,400	3,777	1,562	1,373	1,538	833
				Percent			
All households	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $1,000	21.8	8.8	6.2	29.9	35.9	27.8	60.0
$1,000-$1,999	28.6	20.1	18.1	35.8	37.7	41.3	27.1
$2,000-$2,999	16.9	17.1	17.6	13.4	16.6	18.9	10.0
$3,000-$4,999	13.5	19.9	20.9	11.9	6.5	7.7	2.9
$5,000-$7,499	8.8	15.3	16.6	4.5	1.8	2.4	---
$7,500-$9,999	3.7	6.3	6.9	1.5	0.9	1.2	---
$10,000 or more	6.7	12.5	13.7	3.0	0.6	0.7	---
Percentage by race and sex...							
All households	100.0	52.1	46.3	5.8	47.9	35.8	12.1
Under $1,000	100.0	21.0	13.1	7.9	79.0	45.7	33.3
$1,000-$1,999	100.0	36.7	29.4	7.3	63.3	51.8	11.5
$2,000-$2,999	100.0	52.8	48.2	4.6	47.2	40.0	7.2
$3,000-$4,999	100.0	76.9	71.8	5.1	23.1	20.5	2.6
$5,000-$7,499	100.0	90.2	87.3	2.9	9.8	9.8	---
$7,500-$9,999	100.0	88.4	86.1	2.3	11.6	11.6	---
$10,000 or more	100.0	96.2	93.6	2.6	3.8	3.8	---

Table 12.--Sources of household income, by race and residence-occupation of household head, 1966

Sources of income[1]	Total	Race and residence-occupation							
		White				Negro			
		Total	Farm	Farm labor	Non-farm	Total	Farm	Farm labor	Non-farm
	Number								
All households	1,609	881	364	90	427	728	73	262	393
Wages and salaries	756	350	91	74	185	406	13	205	188
Farming	293	240	240	0	0	53	53	0	0
Rents	84	70	10	1	59	14	1	2	11
Retirement	343	166	18	8	140	177	4	24	139
Unemployment	38	24	4	3	17	14	2	2	10
Welfare	95	31	1	4	26	64	0	19	45
	Percent								
Percentage of households receiving income from:									
Wages and salaries	60.5	53.4	37.9	100.0	54.2	68.4	24.5	100.0	56.0
Farming	23.5	36.6	100.0	---	---	8.9	100.0	---	---
Rents	6.7	10.7	4.2	1.4	17.3	2.4	1.9	1.0	3.3
Retirement	27.5	25.3	7.5	10.8	41.0	29.8	7.5	16.6	41.4
Unemployment	3.0	3.7	1.7	4.1	5.0	2.4	3.8	1.0	3.0
Welfare	7.6	4.7	0.4	5.4	7.6	10.8	---	9.3	13.4

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[1] Some households had more than one source of income.

Table 13.--Persons in household, by household income and by race of household head, 1966

Number of persons in household	Total		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000- $1,999		$2,000- $2,999		$3,000- $4,999		$5,000- $7,499		$7,500- $9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	602	100.0	53	100.0	121	100.0	103	100.0	120	100.0	92	100.0	38	100.0	75	100.0
1	62		21	39.6	27	22.3	5	4.8	7	5.8	0	---	0	---	2	2.7
2	207		21	39.6	45	37.2	48	46.6	40	33.3	29	31.5	8	21.1	16	21.3
3	104		2	3.8	21	17.4	14	13.6	23	19.2	21	22.8	8	21.1	15	20.0
4	94		3	5.6	9	7.4	12	11.7	22	18.4	15	16.3	8	21.1	25	33.3
5	52		2	3.8	3	2.5	8	7.8	10	8.3	15	16.3	7	18.4	7	9.3
6	41		2	3.8	5	4.1	4	3.9	12	10.0	8	8.7	3	7.9	7	9.3
7	17		1	1.9	4	3.3	4	3.9	4	3.3	3	3.3	1	2.6	0	---
8	16		1	1.9	4	3.3	5	4.8	2	1.7	0	---	2	5.2	2	2.7
9 or more	9		0	---	3	2.5	3	2.9	0	---	1	1.1	1	2.6	1	1.4
Negro households	554	100.0	199	100.0	209	100.0	92	100.0	36	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0
1	74		49	24.6	17	8.2	5	6.5	2	5.5	0	---	0	---	0	---
2	120		46	23.1	51	24.4	14	15.2	5	13.9	1	10.0	1	20.0	2	66.7
3	68		30	15.1	23	11.0	6	6.5	5	13.9	3	30.0	0	---	1	33.3
4	55		18	9.1	21	10.0	8	8.7	4	11.1	1	10.0	3	60.0	0	---
5	49		13	6.5	19	9.1	11	12.0	3	8.3	2	20.0	1	20.0	0	---
6	34		5	2.5	15	7.2	7	7.6	6	16.7	1	10.0	0	---	0	---
7	35		10	5.0	14	6.7	10	10.9	1	2.8	0	---	0	---	0	---
8	39		8	4.0	14	6.7	12	13.0	5	13.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
9 or more	80		20	10.1	35	16.7	19	20.7	4	13.9	2	20.0	0	---	0	---

Table 14.--Household income by household size-income class and race of household head, 1966

Household income	Total		Household size-income class									
			Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households....	602	100.0	54	100.0	131	100.0	137	100.0	118	100.0	162	100.0
Under $1,000......	53	8.8	32	59.3	21	16.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
$1,000-$1,999.....	121	20.1	19	35.2	75	57.3	27	19.7	0	---	0	---
$2,000-$2,999.....	103	17.1	3	5.5	33	25.2	62	45.3	5	4.2	0	---
$3,000-$4,999.....	120	19.9	0	---	2	1.5	47	34.3	64	54.2	7	4.3
$5,000-$7,499.....	92	15.3	0	---	0	---	1	0.7	41	34.8	50	30.9
$7,500-$9,999.....	38	6.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	7	5.9	31	19.1
$10,000 or more...	75	12.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	0.9	74	45.7
Negro households....	554	100.0	265	100.0	202	100.0	52	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0
Under $1,000......	199	35.9	150	56.6	49	24.2	0	---	0	---	0	---
$1,000-$1,999.....	209	37.7	97	36.6	95	47.0	17	32.7	0	---	0	---
$2,000-$2,999.....	92	16.6	18	6.8	48	23.8	20	38.5	6	28.6	0	---
$3,000-$4,999.....	36	6.5	0	---	10	5.0	13	25.0	11	52.4	2	14.3
$5,000-$7,499.....	10	1.8	0	---	0	---	2	3.8	4	19.0	4	28.6
$7,500-$9,999.....	5	0.9	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	5	35.7
$10,000 or more...	3	0.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	3	21.4

Table 15.--Household size-income class, by race and sex of household head, 1966

Sex of household head	Total	Household size-income class				
		Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5
	Number					
All households......	1,156	319	333	189	139	176
Male heads........	949	252	245	158	130	164
Female heads......	207	67	88	31	9	12
White households....	602	54	131	137	118	162
Male heads........	535	49	106	116	113	151
Female heads......	67	5	25	21	5	11
Negro households....	554	265	202	52	21	14
Male heads........	414	203	139	42	17	13
Female heads......	140	62	63	10	4	1
	Percent					
All households......	100.0	27.6	28.8	16.4	12.0	15.2
Male heads........	100.0	26.6	25.8	16.6	13.7	17.3
Female heads......	100.0	32.4	42.5	15.0	4.3	5.8
White households....	100.0	9.0	21.8	22.7	19.6	26.9
Male heads........	100.0	9.2	19.8	21.7	21.1	28.2
Female heads......	100.0	7.5	37.5	31.3	7.5	16.4
Negro households....	100.0	47.8	36.5	9.4	3.8	2.5
Male heads........	100.0	49.0	33.6	10.2	4.1	3.1
Female heads......	100.0	44.3	45.0	7.1	2.9	0.7

Table 16.--Employment status of household head, by race, 1966

Employment status of household head	Total		White household head		Negro household head	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households	1,249	100.0	655	100.0	594	100.0
Full-time	702	56.2	424	64.7	278	46.8
Part-time	169	13.5	56	8.6	113	19.0
Unemployed	42	3.4	9	1.4	33	5.6
Retired	87	7.0	45	6.9	42	7.1
Disabled	41	3.3	16	2.4	25	4.2
Retired and disabled	199	15.9	101	15.4	98	16.5
Other	9	0.7	4	0.6	5	0.8

Table 17.--Educational attainment of household head, by race and by age, 1966

Education of household head	Total		Age of household head (years)											
			Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households reporting age..	1,228	100.0	47	100.0	149	100.0	216	100.0	243	100.0	238	100.0	335	100.0
None........................	101	8.2	1	2.1	1	0.7	8	3.7	22	9.0	30	12.6	39	11.6
1-4 years...................	282	23.0	0	---	12	8.1	43	19.9	64	26.3	56	23.5	107	31.9
5-7 years...................	305	24.8	10	21.3	37	24.8	48	22.2	63	25.9	69	29.0	78	23.3
8 years.....................	182	14.8	5	10.6	17	11.4	30	13.9	40	16.5	31	13.0	59	17.6
9-11 years..................	178	14.5	14	29.8	35	23.5	50	23.2	26	10.7	31	13.0	22	6.6
12 years....................	125	10.2	14	29.8	30	20.1	29	13.4	18	7.4	14	5.9	20	6.0
13-15 years.................	25	2.1	0	---	7	4.7	3	1.4	5	2.1	3	1.3	7	2.1
16 years or more............	30	2.4	3	6.4	10	6.7	5	2.3	5	2.1	4	1.7	3	0.9
Median years.............	7.3		10.6		9.6		8.3		6.7		6.4		5.8	
White households reporting age	649	100.0	27	100.0	87	100.0	119	100.0	135	100.0	120	100.0	161	100.0
None........................	28	4.3	1	3.7	0	---	1	0.8	10	7.4	9	7.5	7	4.4
1-4 years...................	97	15.0	0	---	4	4.6	12	10.1	24	17.8	19	15.8	38	23.6
5-7 years...................	135	20.8	4	14.8	13	14.9	19	16.0	27	20.0	31	25.9	41	25.5
8 years.....................	124	19.1	3	11.1	11	12.7	22	18.5	29	21.5	25	20.8	34	21.1
9-11 years..................	114	17.6	6	22.2	21	24.1	32	26.9	18	13.3	21	17.5	16	9.9
12 years....................	106	16.3	10	37.1	27	31.0	26	21.8	17	12.6	9	7.5	17	10.6
13-15 years.................	21	3.2	0	---	4	4.6	3	2.5	5	3.7	3	2.5	6	3.7
16 years or more............	24	3.7	3	11.1	7	8.1	4	3.4	5	3.7	3	2.5	2	1.2
Median years.............	8.5		12.1		11.1		9.5		8.2		8.0		7.6	
Negro households reporting age	579	100.0	20	100.0	62	100.0	97	100.0	108	100.0	118	100.0	174	100.0
None........................	73	12.6	0	---	1	1.6	7	7.2	12	11.1	21	17.8	32	18.4
1-4 years...................	185	31.9	0	---	8	12.9	31	32.0	40	37.0	37	31.4	69	39.6
5-7 years...................	170	29.4	6	30.0	24	38.7	29	29.9	36	33.3	38	32.2	37	21.3
8 years.....................	58	10.0	2	10.0	6	9.7	8	8.2	11	10.2	6	5.1	25	14.4
9-11 years..................	64	11.1	8	40.0	14	22.6	18	18.6	8	7.4	10	8.5	6	3.4
12 years....................	19	3.3	4	20.0	3	4.8	3	3.1	1	1.0	5	4.2	3	1.7
13-15 years.................	4	0.7	0	---	3	4.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	0.6
16 years or more............	6	1.0	0	---	3	4.9	1	1.0	0	---	1	0.8	1	0.6
Median years.............	5.6		9.8		7.8		6.1		5.5		5.1		4.2	

Table 18.--Labor force participation of household head, 1961-66, by race and age, 1966

Labor force participation of household head	Total		Age of household head (years)											
			Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households......	1,228	100.0	47	100.0	149	100.0	216	100.0	243	100.0	238	100.0	335	100.0
Nonfarm...........														
Presently active..	307	25.0	25	53.2	61	40.9	66	30.6	72	29.6	65	27.3	18	5.4
Presently inactive	159	13.0	8	17.0	22	14.8	32	14.8	37	15.2	32	13.4	28	8.4
Farm only.........	442	36.0	13	27.7	61	40.9	103	47.7	116	47.8	93	39.1	56	16.7
None..............	320	26.0	1	2.1	5	3.4	15	6.9	18	7.4	48	20.2	233	69.5
White households....	649	100.0	27	100.0	87	100.0	119	100.0	135	100.0	120	100.0	161	100.0
Nonfarm...........														
Presently active..	184	28.4	15	55.6	38	43.7	41	34.4	45	33.3	35	29.2	10	6.2
Presently inactive	78	12.0	6	22.2	15	17.2	17	14.3	16	11.8	14	11.7	10	6.2
Farm only.........	235	36.2	6	22.2	34	39.1	57	47.9	63	46.7	49	40.8	26	16.2
None..............	152	23.4	0	---	0	---	4	3.4	11	8.2	22	18.3	115	71.4
Negro households....	579	100.0	20	100.0	62	100.0	97	100.0	108	100.0	118	100.0	174	100.0
Nonfarm...........														
Presently active..	123	21.2	10	50.0	23	37.1	25	25.8	27	25.0	30	25.4	8	4.6
Presently inactive	81	14.0	2	10.0	7	11.3	15	15.5	21	19.4	18	15.3	18	10.4
Farm only.........	207	35.8	7	35.0	27	43.5	46	47.4	53	49.1	44	37.3	30	17.2
None..............	168	29.0	1	5.0	5	8.1	11	11.3	7	6.5	26	22.0	118	67.8

Table 19.--Employment status of household head, by race and household income, 1966

Employment status	Total	Household income						
		Under $1,000	$1,000- $1,999	$2,000- $2,999	$3,000- $4,999	$5,000- $7,499	$7,500 $9,999	$10,000 or more
All household heads	1,156	252	330	195	156	102	43	78
In labor force	835	132	215	144	129	98	41	76
Percent of total	72.2	52.4	65.2	73.8	82.7	96.1	95.3	97.4
Employed full-time	637	61	144	107	119	92	38	76
Employed part-time	160	52	60	31	9	5	3	0
Unemployed	38	19	11	6	1	1	0	0
Percent labor force	4.6	14.4	5.1	4.2	0.8	1.0	---	---
Not in labor force	321	120	115	51	27	4	2	2
Retired	83	37	19	13	11	1	1	1
Disabled	36	13	12	11	0	0	0	0
Retired and disabled	195	68	81	25	16	3	1	1
Housewife or student	7	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
White household heads	602	53	121	103	120	92	38	75
In labor force	442	17	61	68	99	88	36	73
Percent of total	73.4	32.1	50.4	66.0	82.5	95.6	94.7	97.3
Employed full-time	385	9	43	50	92	84	34	73
Employed part-time	51	7	16	16	6	4	2	0
Unemployed	6	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Percent labor force	1.4	5.9	3.3	2.9	1.0	---	---	---
Not in labor force	160	36	60	35	21	4	2	2
Retired	43	16	4	10	10	1	1	1
Disabled	15	2	6	7	0	0	0	0
Retired and disabled	99	16	49	18	11	3	1	1
Housewife or student	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Negro household heads	554	199	209	92	36	10	5	3
In labor force	393	115	154	76	30	10	5	3
Percent of total	70.9	57.8	73.7	82.6	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed full-time	252	52	101	57	27	8	4	3
Employed part-time	109	45	44	15	3	1	1	0
Unemployed	32	18	9	4	0	1	0	0
Percent of labor force	8.1	15.6	5.8	5.3	---	10.0	---	---
Not in labor force	161	84	55	16	6	0	0	0
Retired	40	21	15	3	1	0	0	0
Disabled	21	11	6	4	0	0	0	0
Retired and disabled	96	52	32	7	5	0	0	0
Housewife or student	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0

Table 20.--Labor force participation of household head, 1961-66, by household income, 1966

Labor force participation of the household head	Total		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All households............	1,156	100.0	252	100.0	330	100.0	195	100.0	156	100.0	102	100.0	43	100.0	78	100.0
Nonfarm..................																
Presently active......	283	24.5	25	9.9	59	17.9	46	23.6	59	37.8	56	54.9	23	53.5	15	19.2
Presently inactive....	153	13.2	40	15.9	50	15.2	26	13.3	22	14.1	10	9.8	3	7.0	2	2.6
Farm only................	412	35.6	68	27.0	112	33.9	74	38.0	52	33.3	32	31.4	15	34.9	59	75.6
None.....................	308	26.7	119	47.2	109	33.0	49	25.1	23	14.8	4	3.9	2	4.6	2	2.6
White households..........	602	100.0	53	100.0	121	100.0	103	100.0	120	100.0	92	100.0	38	100.0	75	100.0
Nonfarm..................																
Presently active......	169	28.1	1	1.9	13	10.7	25	24.3	45	37.5	52	56.5	19	50.0	14	18.6
Presently inactive....	73	12.1	5	9.4	20	16.5	17	16.5	20	16.7	7	7.6	2	5.3	2	2.7
Farm only................	214	35.5	12	22.7	33	27.3	30	29.1	37	30.8	30	32.6	15	39.4	57	76.0
None.....................	146	24.3	35	66.0	55	45.5	31	30.1	18	15.0	3	3.3	2	5.3	2	2.7
Negro households..........	554	100.0	199	100.0	209	100.0	92	100.0	36	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0
Nonfarm..................																
Presently active......	114	20.6	24	12.1	46	22.0	21	22.8	14	38.9	4	40.0	4	80.0	1	33.3
Presently inactive....	80	14.4	35	17.6	30	14.4	9	9.8	2	5.5	3	30.0	1	20.0	0	---
Farm only................	198	35.7	56	28.1	79	37.8	44	47.8	15	41.7	2	20.0	0	---	2	66.7
None.....................	162	29.3	84	42.2	54	25.8	18	19.6	5	13.9	1	10.0	0	---	0	---

Table 21.--Employment status of household head, by household income and race, 1966

Employment status of household head	Total		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000 $7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads........	1,156	100.0	252	100.0	330	100.0	195	100.0	156	100.0	102	100.0	43	100.0	78	100.0
Full-time...............	637	55.1	61	24.2	144	43.6	107	54.9	119	76.3	92	90.2	38	88.4	76	97.4
Part-time...............	160	13.8	52	20.6	60	18.2	31	15.9	9	5.8	5	4.9	3	7.0	0	---
Unemployed..............	38	3.3	19	7.5	11	3.3	6	3.1	1	0.6	1	1.0	0	---	0	---
Retired.................	83	7.2	37	14.7	19	5.8	13	6.7	11	7.0	1	1.0	1	2.3	1	1.3
Disabled................	36	3.1	13	5.2	12	3.6	11	5.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Retired and disabled.....	195	16.9	68	27.0	81	24.6	25	12.8	16	10.3	3	2.9	1	2.3	1	1.3
Housewife or student.....	7	0.6	2	0.8	3	0.9	2	1.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
White household heads......	602	100.0	53	100.0	121	100.0	103	100.0	120	100.0	92	100.0	38	100.0	75	100.0
Full-time...............	385	64.0	9	16.9	43	35.5	50	48.5	92	76.7	84	91.3	34	89.5	73	97.4
Part-time...............	51	8.5	7	13.2	16	13.2	16	15.5	6	5.0	4	4.3	2	5.3	0	---
Unemployed..............	6	1.0	1	1.9	2	1.7	2	2.0	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---
Retired.................	43	7.1	16	30.2	4	3.3	10	9.7	10	8.3	1	1.1	1	2.6	1	1.3
Disabled................	15	2.5	2	3.8	6	5.0	7	6.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Retired and disabled.....	99	16.4	16	30.2	49	40.5	18	17.5	11	9.2	3	3.3	1	2.6	1	1.3
Housewife or student.....	3	0.5	2	3.8	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro household heads......	554	100.0	199	100.0	209	100.0	92	100.0	36	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0
Full-time...............	252	45.5	52	26.1	101	48.4	57	62.0	27	75.0	8	80.0	4	80.0	3	100.0
Part-time...............	109	19.7	45	22.6	44	21.1	15	16.3	3	8.3	1	10.0	1	20.0	0	---
Unemployed..............	32	5.8	18	9.1	9	4.3	4	4.3	0	---	1	10.0	0	---	0	---
Retired.................	40	7.2	21	10.6	15	7.2	3	3.3	1	2.8	0	---	0	---	0	---
Disabled................	21	3.8	11	5.5	6	2.9	4	4.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Retired and Disabled.....	96	17.3	52	26.1	32	15.1	7	7.6	5	13.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Housewife or student.....	4	0.7	0	---	2	1.0	2	2.2	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---

Table 22.--Occupation of household head, by household income and race, 1966

Occupation	Total	Household income: Under $1,000	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$7,499	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000 or more
	Number							
All household heads	1,156	252	330	195	156	102	43	78
Farmers and farm managers	266	13	37	31	62	40	17	66
Laborers, except farm and mine	81	6	15	16	19	18	7	0
Private households	16	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Farm laborers	244	73	107	51	9	3	1	0
Service workers	34	6	6	10	8	3	1	0
Operatives	72	9	28	13	8	8	5	1
Craftsmen, foremen	48	2	6	13	13	10	1	3
Sales workers	7	0	1	1	1	2	0	2
Clerical and kindred	6	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	12	1	1	1	3	4	2	0
Professional, technical, and kindred	23	1	0	1	4	8	6	3
Not otherwise employed	347	133	121	57	27	5	2	2
	Percent							
All household heads	100.0	21.8	28.5	16.9	13.5	8.8	3.7	6.8
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	4.9	13.9	11.7	23.3	15.0	6.4	24.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	7.4	18.5	19.8	23.5	22.2	8.6	---
Private households	100.0	50.0	50.0	---	---	---	---	---
Farm laborers	100.0	29.9	43.9	20.9	3.7	1.2	0.4	---
Service workers	100.0	17.7	17.7	29.4	23.5	8.8	2.9	---
Operatives	100.0	12.5	38.9	18.1	11.1	11.1	6.9	1.4
Craftsmen, foremen	100.0	4.2	12.5	27.1	27.1	20.8	2.1	6.2
Sales workers	100.0	---	14.3	14.3	14.3	28.6	---	28.5
Clerical and kindred	100.0	---	---	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.6
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	100.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	25.0	33.4	16.7	---
Professional, technical, and kindred	100.0	4.4	---	4.4	17.4	34.8	26.0	13.0
Not otherwise employed	100.0	38.3	34.9	16.4	7.8	1.4	0.6	0.6

Continued

Table 22.--Occupation of household head, by household income and race, 1966--Continued

Occupation	Total	Household income						
		Under $1,000	$1,000-$1,999	$2,000-$2,999	$3,000-$4,999	$5,000-$7,499	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000 or more
	Number							
White household heads	602	53	121	103	120	92	38	75
Farmers and farm managers	217	6	23	15	54	38	17	64
Laborers, except farm and mine	44	1	2	7	11	16	7	0
Private households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm laborers	66	8	30	22	2	3	1	0
Service workers	14	1	0	6	5	2	0	0
Operatives	24	0	1	5	7	7	3	1
Craftsmen, foremen	32	0	2	7	12	8	1	2
Sales workers	7	0	1	1	1	2	0	2
Clerical and kindred	5	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	10	0	0	1	3	4	2	0
Professional, technical, and kindred	18	0	0	1	3	7	4	3
Not otherwise employed	165	37	62	37	21	4	2	2
Negro household heads	554	199	209	92	36	10	5	3
Farmers and farm managers	49	7	14	16	8	2	0	2
Laborers, except farm and mine	37	5	13	9	8	2	0	0
Private households	16	8	8	0	0	0	0	0
Farm laborers	178	65	77	29	7	0	0	0
Service workers	20	5	6	4	3	1	1	0
Operatives	48	9	27	8	1	1	2	0
Craftsmen, foremen	16	2	4	6	1	2	0	1
Sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical and kindred	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, technical, and kindred	5	1	0	0	1	1	2	0
Not otherwise employed	182	96	59	20	6	1	0	0

Table 23.--Employment status of household head, by education and race, 1966

Employment status	Total	Years of schooling completed							
		None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 and over
All household heads	1,249	111	282	307	184	183	126	27	30
In labor force	913	61	177	228	132	158	106	22	28
Percent of total	73.1	55.0	62.8	74.3	71.7	86.3	84.1	81.5	93.3
Employed full-time	702	48	117	147	105	134	103	21	27
Employed part-time	169	12	49	67	20	16	3	1	1
Unemployed	42	1	12	14	7	8	0	0	0
Percent labor force	4.6	1.6	6.8	6.1	5.3	5.1	---	---	---
Not in labor force	336	50	104	79	52	25	20	4	2
Retired	87	10	24	19	18	6	9	1	0
Disabled	41	10	13	7	7	2	2	0	0
Retired and disabled	199	30	65	49	27	14	9	3	2
Housewife or student	9	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0
White household heads	655	31	97	136	124	115	106	22	24
In labor force	489	15	59	95	91	97	91	19	22
Percent of total	74.6	48.4	60.8	69.8	73.4	84.3	85.8	86.4	91.7
Employed full-time	424	13	43	72	78	88	90	19	21
Employed part-time	56	2	14	21	11	6	1	0	1
Unemployed	9	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	0
Percent labor force	1.8	---	3.4	2.1	2.2	3.1	---	---	---
Not in labor force	166	16	38	41	33	18	15	3	2
Retired	45	0	10	9	14	5	6	1	0
Disabled	16	4	4	2	5	0	1	0	0
Retired and disabled	101	12	24	29	14	10	8	2	2
Housewife or student	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Negro household heads	594	80	185	171	60	68	20	4	6
In labor force	424	46	119	133	41	61	15	3	6
Percent of total	71.4	57.5	64.3	77.8	68.3	89.7	75.0	75.0	100.0
Employed full-time	278	35	74	75	27	46	13	2	6
Employed part-time	113	10	35	46	9	10	2	1	0
Unemployed	33	1	10	12	5	5	0	0	0
Percent labor force	7.8	2.2	8.4	9.0	12.2	8.2	---	---	---
Not in labor force	170	34	66	38	19	7	5	1	0
Retired	42	10	14	10	4	1	3	0	0
Disabled	25	6	9	5	2	2	1	0	0
Retired and disabled	98	18	41	20	13	4	1	1	0
Housewife or student	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0

Table 24.--Labor force participation of household head, 1961-66, by education and race, 1966

Labor force participation of the household head	Total	Years of schooling completed							
		None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 and over
					Number				
All household heads	1,249	111	282	307	184	183	126	26	30
Nonfarm									
Presently active	316	17	41	68	52	61	47	9	21
Presently inactive	162	18	33	41	31	23	10	5	1
Farm only	447	335	104	119	53	70	51	9	6
None	324	41	104	79	48	29	18	3	2
White household heads	655	31	97	136	124	115	106	22	24
Nonfarm									
Presently active	187	4	15	33	36	37	39	8	15
Presently inactive	78	8	10	17	19	13	8	2	1
Farm only	236	9	36	45	40	46	45	9	6
None	154	10	36	41	29	19	14	3	2
Negro household heads	594	80	185	171	60	68	20	4	6
Nonfarm									
Presently active	129	13	26	35	16	24	8	1	6
Presently inactive	84	10	23	24	12	10	2	3	0
Farm only	211	26	68	74	13	24	6	0	0
None	170	31	68	38	19	10	4	0	0
					Percent				
All household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm									
Presently active	25.3	15.3	14.5	22.1	28.3	33.3	37.3	34.6	70.0
Presently inactive	13.0	16.2	11.7	13.4	16.8	12.6	7.9	19.2	3.3
Farm only	35.8	31.5	36.9	38.8	28.8	38.3	40.5	34.6	20.0
None	25.9	37.0	36.9	25.7	26.1	15.8	14.3	11.6	6.7
White household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm									
Presently active	28.6	12.9	15.5	24.3	29.0	32.2	36.8	36.4	62.5
Presently inactive	11.9	25.8	10.3	12.5	15.3	11.3	7.6	9.1	4.2
Farm only	36.0	29.0	37.1	33.1	32.3	40.0	42.4	40.9	25.0
None	23.5	32.3	37.1	30.1	23.4	16.5	13.2	13.6	8.3
Negro household heads	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Nonfarm									
Presently active	21.7	16.2	14.0	20.5	26.7	35.3	40.0	25.0	100.0
Presently inactive	14.1	12.5	12.4	14.0	20.0	14.7	10.0	75.0	---
Farm only	35.5	32.5	36.8	43.3	21.6	35.3	30.0	---	---
None	28.6	38.8	36.8	22.2	31.7	14.7	20.0	---	---

Table 25.--Occupation of household head, by education and race, 1966

Occupation	Total	Years of schooling completed							
		None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 and over
	Number								
All household heads	1,249	111	282	307	184	183	126	26	30
Farmers and farm managers	293	4	39	58	55	59	59	11	8
Laborers, except farm and mine	91	10	16	24	14	14	12	1	0
Private households	16	2	5	3	0	4	2	0	0
Farm laborers	256	35	85	82	23	26	5	0	0
Service workers	40	3	3	10	9	10	4	0	1
Operatives	76	4	19	23	10	14	6	0	0
Craftsmen, foremen	54	1	3	13	10	15	9	3	0
Sales workers	8	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1
Clerical and kindred	6	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	1
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	17	1	0	4	2	4	4	1	1
Professional, technical and kindred	26	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	16
Not otherwise employed	366	51	112	87	58	32	20	4	2
	Percent								
All household heads	100.0	8.9	22.6	24.6	14.7	14.6	10.1	2.1	2.4
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	1.4	13.3	19.8	18.8	20.1	20.1	3.8	2.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	11.0	17.6	26.4	15.4	15.4	13.2	1.0	---
Private households	100.0	12.5	31.2	18.8	---	25.0	12.5	---	---
Farm laborers	100.0	13.7	33.2	32.0	9.0	10.2	1.9	---	---
Service workers	100.0	7.5	7.5	25.0	22.5	25.0	10.0	---	2.5
Operatives	100.0	5.3	25.0	30.3	13.1	18.4	7.9	---	---
Craftsmen, foremen	100.0	1.8	5.6	24.1	18.5	27.8	16.6	5.6	---
Sales workers	100.0	---	---	---	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	12.5
Clerical and kindred	100.0	---	---	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.2	---	16.7
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	100.0	5.9	---	23.5	11.8	23.5	23.5	5.9	5.9
Professional, technical and kindred	100.0	---	---	7.7	3.8	7.7	3.8	15.4	61.6
Not otherwise employed	100.0	13.9	30.6	23.8	15.9	8.7	5.5	1.1	0.5

Continued

Table 25.--Occupation of household head, by education and race, 1966--Continued

Occupation	Total	Years of schooling completed							
		None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 and over
	Number								
White household heads	655	31	97	136	124	115	106	22	24
Farmers and farm managers	240	4	24	39	51	49	54	11	8
Laborers, except farm and mine	50	3	5	11	6	13	12	0	0
Private households	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Farm laborers	69	7	23	19	9	8	3	0	0
Service workers	15	1	1	3	5	2	2	0	1
Operatives	26	0	3	6	8	5	4	0	0
Craftsmen, foremen	35	0	2	10	6	9	7	1	0
Sales workers	8	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1
Clerical and kindred	5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	14	0	0	3	1	4	4	1	1
Professional, technical and kindred	19	0	0	2	1	1	1	4	10
Not otherwise employed	174	16	39	43	35	21	15	3	2
Negro household heads	594	80	185	171	60	68	20	4	6
Farmers and farm managers	53	0	15	19	4	10	5	0	0
Laborers, except farm and mine	41	7	11	13	8	1	0	1	0
Private households	16	2	5	3	0	4	2	0	0
Farm laborers	187	28	62	63	14	18	2	0	0
Service workers	25	2	2	7	4	8	2	0	0
Operatives	50	4	16	17	2	9	2	0	0
Craftsmen, foremen	19	1	1	3	4	6	2	2	0
Sales workers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clerical and kindred	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Professional, technical and kindred	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Not otherwise employed	192	35	73	44	23	11	5	1	0

Table 26.--Employment status of household head, by education and race, 1966

	Total	Years of schooling completed							
		None	1-4	5-7	8	9-11	12	13-15	16 & over
					Number				
All household heads.....	1,249	111	282	307	184	183	126	26	30
Full-time............	702	48	117	147	105	134	103	21	27
Part-time............	169	12	49	67	20	16	3	1	1
Unemployed...........	42	1	12	14	7	8	0	0	0
Retired..............	87	10	24	19	18	6	9	1	0
Disabled.............	41	10	13	7	7	2	2	0	0
Retired and disabled..	199	30	65	49	27	14	9	3	2
Housewife or student..	9	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0
White household heads...	655	31	97	136	124	115	106	22	24
Full-time............	424	13	43	72	78	88	90	19	21
Part-time............	56	2	14	21	11	6	1	0	1
Unemployed...........	9	0	2	2	2	3	0	0	0
Retired..............	45	0	10	9	14	5	6	1	0
Disabled.............	16	4	4	2	5	0	1	0	0
Retired and disabled..	101	12	24	29	14	10	8	2	2
Housewife or student..	4	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Negro household heads...	594	80	185	171	60	68	20	4	6
Full-time............	278	35	74	75	27	46	13	2	6
Part-time............	113	10	35	46	9	10	2	1	0
Unemployed...........	33	1	10	12	5	5	0	0	0
Retired..............	42	10	14	10	4	1	3	0	0
Disabled.............	25	6	9	5	2	2	1	0	0
Retired and disabled..	98	18	41	20	3	4	1	1	0
Housewife or student..	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
					Percent				
All household heads.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time............	56.2	43.3	41.5	47.9	57.1	73.2	81.8	80.8	90.0
Part-time............	13.5	10.8	17.4	21.8	10.9	8.7	2.4	3.8	3.3
Unemployed...........	3.4	0.9	4.3	4.6	3.8	4.4	---	---	---
Retired..............	7.0	9.0	8.5	6.2	9.8	3.3	7.1	3.8	---
Disabled.............	3.3	9.0	4.6	2.3	3.8	1.1	1.6	---	---
Retired and disabled..	15.9	27.0	23.0	15.9	14.6	7.7	7.1	11.6	6.7
Housewife or student..	0.7	---	0.7	1.3	---	1.6	---	---	---
White household heads...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time............	64.7	41.9	44.3	53.0	62.9	76.5	84.9	86.4	87.5
Part-time............	8.6	6.5	14.4	15.4	8.9	5.2	0.9	---	4.2
Unemployed...........	1.4	---	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.6	---	---	---
Retired..............	6.9	---	10.3	6.6	11.3	4.4	5.7	4.5	---
Disabled.............	2.4	12.9	4.1	1.5	4.0	---	0.9	---	---
Retired and disabled..	15.4	38.7	24.8	21.3	11.3	8.7	7.6	9.1	8.3
Housewife or student..	0.6	---	---	0.7	---	2.6	---	---	---
Negro household heads...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time............	46.8	43.8	40.0	43.9	45.0	67.6	65.0	50.0	100.0
Part-time............	19.0	12.5	18.9	26.9	15.0	14.7	10.0	25.0	---
Unemployed...........	5.6	1.2	5.4	7.0	8.3	7.4	---	---	---
Retired..............	7.1	12.5	7.6	5.8	6.7	1.5	15.0	---	---
Disabled.............	4.2	7.5	4.9	2.9	3.3	2.9	5.0	---	---
Retired and disabled..	16.5	22.5	22.1	11.7	21.7	5.9	5.0	25.0	---
Housewife or student..	0.8	---	1.1	1.8	---	---	---	---	---

Table 27.--Occupation of household head, by household size-income class and race, 1966

Occupation	Total		Household size-income class									
			Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Class 5	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads	1,156	100.0	319	100.0	333	100.0	189	100.0	139	100.0	176	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	266	23.0	22	6.9	41	12.3	45	23.8	59	42.4	99	56.3
Laborers, except farm	81	7.0	13	4.1	22	6.6	15	7.9	15	10.8	16	9.1
Private household workers	16	1.4	11	3.4	4	1.2	1	0.5	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	244	21.1	134	42.0	75	22.5	28	14.8	4	2.9	3	1.7
Service workers	34	3.0	7	2.2	7	2.1	11	5.8	6	4.3	3	1.7
Operatives	72	6.2	25	7.8	20	6.0	9	4.7	9	6.5	9	5.1
Craftsmen, foremen	48	4.2	5	1.6	7	2.1	16	8.5	10	7.2	10	5.7
Sales workers	7	0.6	0	---	1	0.3	2	1.1	1	0.7	3	1.7
Clerical and kindred	6	0.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	3	2.2	3	1.7
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	12	1.0	1	0.3	0	---	2	1.1	3	2.2	6	3.4
Professional, technical, and kindred	23	2.0	1	0.3	0	---	2	1.1	7	5.0	13	7.4
Not otherwise employed	347	30.0	100	31.4	156	46.9	58	30.7	22	15.8	11	6.2
White household heads	602	100.0	54	100.0	131	100.0	137	100.0	118	100.0	162	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	217	36.0	9	16.7	23	17.6	38	27.8	52	43.2	95	58.6
Laborers, except farm	44	7.3	2	3.7	7	5.3	7	5.1	13	11.0	15	9.3
Private household workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	66	11.0	19	35.2	27	20.6	14	10.2	3	2.5	3	1.9
Service workers	14	2.3	0	---	1	0.8	8	5.8	3	2.5	2	1.2
Operatives	24	4.0	0	---	3	2.3	6	4.4	9	7.6	6	3.7
Craftsmen, foremen	32	5.3	0	---	5	3.8	11	8.0	8	6.8	8	4.9
Sales workers	7	1.2	0	---	1	0.8	2	1.5	1	0.9	3	1.9
Clerical and kindred	5	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	2	1.7	3	1.8
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	10	1.7	0	---	0	---	1	0.7	3	2.6	6	3.7
Professional, technical and kindred	18	3.0	0	---	0	---	1	0.7	6	5.1	11	6.8
Not otherwise employed	165	27.4	24	44.4	64	48.8	49	35.8	18	16.1	10	6.2
Negro household heads	554	100.0	265	100.0	202	100.0	52	100.0	21	100.0	14	100.0
Farmers and farm laborers	49	8.8	13	4.9	18	8.9	7	13.5	7	33.3	4	28.6
Laborers, except farm	37	6.7	11	4.2	15	7.4	8	15.4	2	9.5	1	7.1
Private household workers	16	2.9	11	4.2	4	2.0	1	1.9	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	178	32.1	115	43.4	48	23.8	14	26.9	1	4.8	0	---
Service workers	20	3.6	7	2.6	6	3.0	3	5.8	3	14.3	1	7.1
Operatives	48	8.7	25	9.4	17	8.4	3	5.8	0	---	3	21.5
Craftsmen, foremen	16	2.9	5	1.9	2	1.0	5	9.6	2	9.5	2	14.3
Sales workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Clerical and kindred	1	0.2	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	4.8	0	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	2	0.4	1	0.4	0	---	1	1.9	0	---	0	---
Professional, technical and kindred	5	0.9	1	0.3	0	---	1	1.9	1	4.8	2	14.3
Not otherwise employed	182	32.8	76	28.7	92	45.5	9	17.3	4	19.0	1	7.1

Table 28.--Selected employment and income characteristics, by residence-occupation and race of household head, 1966

Item	Total		Residence occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Employment of household head								
White households	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
Not employed	174	26.6	0	---	4	5.4	170	49.9
Single job holding	415	63.4	184	76.7	68	91.9	163	47.8
Multiple job holding	66	10.0	56	23.3	2	2.7	8	2.3
Negro households	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
Not employed	192	32.3	0	---	17	8.3	175	52.1
Single job holding	391	65.8	47	88.7	185	90.2	159	47.3
Multiple job holding	11	1.9	6	11.3	3	1.5	2	0.6
Number of income recipients								
White households	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
None	159	24.2	0	---	0	---	159	46.6
1	379	57.9	191	79.6	55	74.4	133	39.0
2	98	15.0	42	17.5	13	17.5	43	12.6
3	13	2.0	5	2.1	4	5.4	4	1.7
4	1	0.2	1	0.4	0	---	0	---
5 or more	5	0.7	1	0.4	2	2.7	2	0.1
Negro households	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
None	150	25.3	0	---	0	---	150	44.6
1	256	43.1	43	81.1	99	48.3	114	33.9
2	110	18.5	6	11.3	50	24.4	54	16.1
3	32	5.4	2	3.8	19	9.3	11	3.3
4	21	3.5	1	1.9	17	8.3	3	0.9
5 or more	25	4.2	1	1.9	20	9.7	4	1.2
Sources of income								
White households	1,016		390		104		522	
Farm	244		244		0		0	
Wages and salaries	456		112		104		240	
Rent	72		11		0		61	
Retirement	194		18		0		176	
Unemployment compensation	21		4		0		17	
Welfare	29		1		0		28	
Negro households	1,124		84		494		546	
Farm	53		53		0		0	
Wages and salaries	742		23		429		290	
Rent	15		1		2		12	
Retirement	227		6		39		182	
Unemployment compensation	14		2		2		10	
Welfare	74		0		22		52	

Continued

Table 28.--Selected employment and income characteristics, by residence-occupation and race of household head, 1966--Continued

Item	Total		Residence occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Primary occupation of household head								
White households	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	240	36.7	240	100.0	0	---	0	---
Laborers, except farm	50	7.6	0	---	0	---	50	14.7
Private household workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	69	10.5	0	---	69	93.3	0	---
Service workers	15	2.3	0	---	0	---	15	4.4
Operatives	26	4.0	0	---	1	1.3	25	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen	35	5.3	0	---	0	---	35	10.3
Sales workers	8	1.2	0	---	0	---	8	2.3
Clerical and kindred	5	0.8	0	---	0	---	5	1.5
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	14	2.1	0	---	0	---	14	4.1
Professional, technical and kindred	19	2.9	0	---	0	---	19	5.6
Not otherwise employed	174	26.6	0	---	4	5.4	170	49.8
Negro households	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	53	8.9	53	100.0	0	---	0	---
Laborers, except farm	41	6.9	0	---	1	0.5	40	11.9
Private household workers	16	2.7	0	---	0	---	16	4.8
Farm laborers and foremen	187	31.5	0	---	187	91.2	0	---
Service workers	25	4.2	0	---	0	---	25	7.4
Operatives	50	8.4	0	---	0	---	50	14.9
Craftsmen, foremen	19	3.2	0	---	0	---	19	5.6
Sales workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Clerical and kindred	1	0.2	0	---	0	---	1	0.3
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	3	0.5	0	---	0	---	3	0.9
Professional, technical and kindred	7	1.2	0	---	0	---	7	2.1
Not otherwise employed	192	32.3	0	---	17	8.3	175	52.1

Table 29.--Primary occupation of household head in the active labor force and second occupation of multi-jobholding heads, by employment status and race, 1966

Occupation	Total		Status in primary occupation					
			Full-time employed		Part-time employed		Unemployed	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Primary occupation of heads								
White households	490	100.0	424	86.5	57	11.6	9	1.9
Farmers and farm managers	240	100.0	225	93.8	15	6.2	0	---
Laborers, except farm	50	100.0	46	92.0	4	8.0	0	---
Private household workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	69	100.0	45	65.2	24	34.8	0	---
Service workers	15	100.0	11	73.3	4	26.7	0	---
Operatives	26	100.0	22	84.6	4	15.4	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	35	100.0	33	94.3	2	5.7	0	---
Sales workers	8	100.0	5	62.5	3	37.5	0	---
Clerical and kindred	5	100.0	5	100.0	0	---	0	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	14	100.0	14	100.0	0	---	0	---
Professional, technical and kindred	19	100.0	18	94.7	1	5.3	0	---
Not otherwise classified	9	100.0	0	---	0	---	9	100.0
Negro households	426	100.0	278	65.3	115	27.0	33	7.7
Farmers and farm managers	53	100.0	44	83.0	9	17.0	0	---
Laborers, except farm	41	100.0	35	85.4	5	12.2	1	2.4
Private household workers	16	100.0	12	75.0	4	25.0	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	187	100.0	103	55.1	76	40.6	8	4.3
Service workers	25	100.0	22	88.0	3	12.0	0	---
Operatives	50	100.0	38	76.0	12	24.0	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	19	100.0	15	78.9	4	21.1	0	---
Sales workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Clerical and kindred	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	---	0	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	3	100.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	---
Professional, technical, and kindred	7	100.0	7	100.0	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise classified	24	100.0	0	---	0	---	24	100.0
Second occupation of multi-jobholding heads:								
White households	66	100.0	57	86.4	9	13.6	0	---
Laborers, except farm	20	100.0	14	70.0	6	30.0	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	4	100.0	4	100.0	0	---	0	---
Service workers	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	---	0	---
Operatives	9	100.0	9	100.0	0	---	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	16	100.0	15	93.8	1	6.2	0	---
Clerical and kindred	2	100.0	2	100.0	0	---	0	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	10	100.0	8	80.0	2	20.0	0	---
Professional, technical and kindred	3	100.0	3	100.0	0	---	0	---
Negro households	11	100.0	4	36.4	7	63.6	0	---
Laborers, except farm	4	100.0	2	50.0	2	50.0	0	---
Private household workers	1	100.0	0	---	1	100.0	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	3	100.0	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	---
Operatives	1	100.0	0	---	1	100.0	0	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	1	100.0	0	---	1	100.0	0	---
Professional, technical and kindred	1	100.0	1	100.0	0	---	0	---

Table 30.--Average hours household head worked per week, by race, 1966

Hours worked per week at nonfarm job	Total		White		Negro	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All heads with farm jobs	529	---	287	---	242	---
All heads not employed	356	---	170	---	186	---
All heads with nonfarm jobs	364	---	198	---	166	---
Reporting hours worked	308	100.0	177	100.0	131	100.0
1-20 hours	16	5.2	7	3.9	9	6.9
21-40 hours	132	42.9	75	42.4	57	43.5
41-60 hours	135	43.8	78	44.1	57	43.5
60 or more hours	25	8.1	17	9.6	8	6.1
Not reporting	56	---	21	---	25	---

Table 31.--Age of household head whose major occupation was nonfarm, by extent of unemployment and other jobs held in 1961-66, and race, 1966

Item	Total		Age of household head (years)											
	Total		Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Unemployed in last 5 years:														
White household heads	258	100.0	22	100.0	54	100.0	49	100.0	59	100.0	47	100.0	27	100.0
No	178	69.0	16	72.7	39	72.2	32	65.3	41	69.5	32	68.1	18	66.7
Yes	80	31.0	6	27.3	15	27.8	17	34.7	18	30.5	15	31.9	9	33.3
Negro household heads	359	100.0	18	100.0	51	100.0	80	100.0	90	100.0	73	100.0	47	100.0
No	278	77.4	16	88.9	44	86.3	65	81.2	69	76.7	55	75.4	29	61.7
Yes	81	22.6	2	11.1	7	13.7	15	18.8	21	23.3	18	24.6	18	38.3
How often unemployed:														
White household heads	80	100.0	6	100.0	15	100.0	17	100.0	18	100.0	15	100.0	9	100.0
Once	18	22.5	1	16.7	3	20.0	6	35.3	5	27.8	2	13.3	1	11.1
Twice	5	6.2	0	---	2	13.4	0	---	1	5.6	1	6.7	1	11.1
Three	4	5.0	2	33.3	0	---	1	5.9	0	---	1	6.7	0	---
Four	1	1.3	0	---	0	---	1	5.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Five or more	17	21.2	1	16.7	5	33.3	2	11.8	6	33.3	3	20.0	0	---
Unknown	35	43.8	2	33.3	5	33.3	7	41.1	6	33.3	8	53.3	7	77.8
Negro household heads	81	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0	15	100.0	21	100.0	18	100.0	18	100.0
Once	7	8.6	0	---	2	28.6	2	13.3	1	4.8	2	11.1	0	---
Twice	3	3.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	4.8	1	5.6	1	5.6
Three	8	9.9	0	---	2	28.6	3	20.0	2	9.5	1	5.6	0	---
Four	3	3.7	1	50.0	0	---	1	6.7	1	4.8	0	---	0	---
Five or more	19	23.5	0	---	1	14.2	6	40.0	6	28.5	4	22.2	2	11.1
Unknown	41	50.6	1	50.0	2	28.6	3	20.0	10	47.6	10	55.5	15	83.3

Continued

Table 31.--Age of household head whose major occupation was nonfarm, by extent of unemployment and other jobs held in 1961-66, and race, 1966--Continued

Item	Total		Age of household head (years)											
			Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
How long unemployed:														
White household heads	80	100.0	6	100.0	15	100.0	17	100.0	18	100.0	15	100.0	9	100.0
Less than 1 month	5	6.2	2	33.3	2	13.3	0	---	1	5.6	0	---	0	---
1 to 5 months	16	20.0	1	16.7	3	20.0	6	35.3	3	16.6	3	20.0	0	---
6 months or more	59	73.8	3	50.0	10	66.7	11	64.7	14	77.8	12	80.0	9	100.0
Unknown	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro household heads	81	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0	15	100.0	21	100.0	18	100.0	18	100.0
Less than 1 month	2	2.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	4.8	0	---	1	5.6
1 to 5 months	14	17.3	0	---	3	42.8	3	20.0	3	14.3	4	22.2	1	5.6
6 months or more	62	76.5	2	100.0	4	57.2	12	80.0	15	71.4	14	77.8	15	83.3
Unknown	3	3.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	2	9.5	0	---	1	5.5
Number of other jobs held in last 5 years:														
White household heads	258	100.0	22	100.0	54	100.0	49	100.0	59	100.0	47	100.0	27	100.0
None	35	13.6	3	13.6	0	---	6	12.2	3	5.1	8	17.0	15	55.6
1	118	45.8	4	18.2	22	40.7	23	46.9	36	61.0	26	55.3	7	25.9
2	35	13.6	2	9.1	7	13.0	7	14.3	12	20.3	5	10.6	2	7.4
3	21	8.1	5	22.7	8	14.8	4	8.2	1	1.7	3	6.4	0	---
4	14	5.4	3	13.6	6	11.1	4	8.2	1	1.7	0	---	0	---
5 or more	21	8.1	4	18.2	10	18.5	2	4.1	3	5.1	2	4.3	0	---
Unknown	14	5.4	1	4.6	1	1.9	3	6.1	3	5.1	3	6.4	3	11.1
Negro household heads	359	100.0	18	100.0	51	100.0	80	100.0	90	100.0	73	100.0	47	100.0
None	132	36.8	6	33.3	18	35.3	22	27.5	28	31.1	29	39.7	29	61.7
1	169	47.1	7	38.9	21	41.2	45	56.2	48	53.4	34	46.6	14	29.8
2	27	7.5	3	16.6	6	11.8	7	8.8	5	5.6	4	5.5	2	4.3
3	14	3.9	0	---	5	9.8	3	3.8	4	4.4	1	1.4	1	2.1
4	10	2.8	1	5.6	1	1.9	2	2.5	4	4.4	2	2.7	0	---
5 or more	6	1.7	1	5.6	0	---	1	1.2	1	1.1	2	2.7	1	2.1
Unknown	1	0.1	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	1.4	0	---

Table 32.--Job and geographic mobility potential for household heads, by age and race, 1966

Item	Total		Age of household head (years)											
			Under 25		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Willingness to take training														
White household heads......	649	100.0	27	100.0	87	100.0	119	100.0	135	100.0	120	100.0	161	100.0
Yes......................	246	37.9	19	70.4	50	57.5	59	49.6	54	40.0	48	40.0	16	9.9
Yes, but only if paid....	39	6.0	2	7.4	9	10.3	9	7.6	14	10.4	4	3.3	1	0.6
Indefinite...............	26	4.0	1	3.7	2	2.3	11	9.2	6	4.4	2	1.7	4	2.5
No.......................	338	52.1	5	18.5	26	29.9	40	33.6	61	45.2	66	55.0	140	87.0
Negro household heads......	579	100.0	20	100.0	62	100.0	97	100.0	108	100.0	118	100.0	174	100.0
Yes......................	279	48.2	15	75.0	47	75.8	69	71.1	68	63.0	53	44.9	27	15.5
Yes, but only if paid....	41	7.1	2	10.0	6	9.7	10	10.3	8	7.4	10	8.5	5	2.9
Indefinite...............	29	5.0	2	10.0	2	3.2	7	7.2	8	7.4	3	2.5	7	4.0
No.......................	230	39.7	1	5.0	7	11.3	11	11.4	24	22.2	52	44.1	135	77.6
Willingness to move to obtain better paying job														
Up to 50 miles														
White household heads....	649	100.0	27	100.0	87	100.0	119	100.0	135	100.0	120	100.0	161	100.0
Yes....................	135	20.8	11	40.7	29	33.3	34	28.6	32	23.7	26	21.7	3	1.9
No.....................	514	79.2	16	59.3	58	66.7	85	71.4	103	76.3	94	78.3	158	98.1
Negro household heads....	579	100.0	20	100.0	62	100.0	97	100.0	108	100.0	118	100.0	174	100.0
Yes....................	210	36.3	15	75.0	38	61.3	58	59.8	60	55.6	34	28.8	5	2.9
No.....................	369	63.7	5	25.0	24	38.7	39	40.2	48	44.4	84	71.2	169	97.1
200 miles or more														
White household heads....	649	100.0	27	100.0	87	100.0	119	100.0	135	100.0	120	100.0	161	100.0
Yes....................	119	18.3	11	40.7	26	29.9	27	22.7	34	25.2	17	14.2	4	2.5
No.....................	530	81.7	16	59.3	61	70.1	92	77.3	101	74.8	103	85.8	157	97.5
Negro household heads....	579	100.0	20	100.0	62	100.0	97	100.0	108	100.0	118	100.0	174	100.0
Yes....................	183	31.6	15	75.0	37	59.7	50	51.6	46	42.6	32	27.1	3	1.7
No.....................	396	68.4	5	25.0	25	40.3	47	48.5	62	57.4	86	72.9	171	98.3

Table 33.--Physical disability of household head, by residence-occupation and race, 1966

Level of physical disability of household head	Total		Residence-occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
All household heads	1,249	100.0	293	100.0	279	100.0	677	100.0
Not disabled	780	62.4	231	78.8	183	65.6	366	54.1
Partially disabled	312	25.0	55	18.8	82	29.4	175	25.8
Totally disabled	130	10.4	0	---	9	3.2	121	17.9
Uncertain	27	2.2	7	2.4	5	1.8	15	2.2
White household heads	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
Not disabled	431	65.8	194	80.8	48	64.9	189	55.4
Partially disabled	165	25.2	42	17.5	23	31.1	100	29.3
Totally disabled	50	7.6	0	---	3	4.0	47	13.8
Uncertain	9	1.4	4	1.7	0	---	5	1.5
Negro household heads	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
Not disabled	349	58.8	37	69.8	135	65.9	177	52.7
Partially disabled	147	24.7	13	24.5	59	28.8	75	22.3
Totally disabled	80	13.5	0	---	6	2.9	74	22.0
Uncertain	18	3.0	3	5.7	5	2.4	10	3.0

Table 34.--Physical disability of household head, by income class and race, 1966

Income class	Total		Level of physical disability							
			Not disabled		Partially disabled		Totally disabled		Uncertain	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Household income level:										
White households.........	602	100.0	395	100.0	152	100.0	48	100.0	7	100.0
Under $1,000..........	53	8.8	25	6.3	19	12.5	7	14.6	2	28.6
$1,000-$1,999..........	121	20.1	46	11.7	52	34.2	23	47.9	0	---
$2,000-$2,999..........	103	17.1	60	15.2	30	19.8	12	25.0	1	14.2
$3,000-$4,999..........	120	19.9	92	23.3	21	13.8	5	10.4	2	28.6
$5,000-$7,499..........	92	15.3	76	19.2	15	9.9	1	2.1	0	---
$7,500-$9,999..........	38	6.3	34	8.6	4	2.6	0	---	0	---
$10,000 or over........	75	12.5	62	15.7	11	7.2	0	---	2	28.6
Negro households.........	554	100.0	325	100.0	140	100.0	75	100.0	14	100.0
Under $1,000..........	199	35.9	91	28.0	60	42.9	40	53.3	8	57.1
$1,000-$1,999..........	209	37.7	130	40.0	50	35.7	23	30.7	6	42.9
$2,000-$2,999..........	92	16.6	62	19.1	22	15.7	8	10.7	0	---
$3,000-$4,999..........	36	6.5	26	8.0	6	4.3	4	5.3	0	---
$5,000-$7,499..........	10	1.8	8	2.5	2	1.4	0	---	0	---
$7,500-$9,999..........	5	0.9	5	1.5	0	---	0	---	0	---
$10,000 or over........	3	0.6	3	0.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Household-size income class:										
White households.........	602	100.0	395	100.0	152	100.0	48	100.0	7	100.0
Class 1...............	54	9.0	25	6.3	19	12.5	9	18.7	1	14.3
Class 2...............	131	21.8	58	14.7	46	30.3	26	54.2	1	14.3
Class 3...............	137	22.7	82	20.7	44	28.9	9	18.7	2	28.6
Class 4...............	118	19.6	94	23.8	21	13.8	2	4.2	1	14.2
Class 5...............	162	26.9	136	34.5	22	14.5	2	4.2	2	28.6
Negro households.........	554	100.0	325	100.0	140	100.0	75	100.0	14	100.0
Class 1...............	265	47.8	157	48.3	66	47.2	34	45.3	8	57.1
Class 2...............	202	36.5	102	31.4	59	42.2	35	46.7	6	42.9
Class 3...............	52	9.4	39	12.0	10	7.1	3	4.0	0	---
Class 4...............	21	3.8	15	4.6	3	2.1	3	4.0	0	---
Class 5...............	14	2.5	12	3.7	2	1.4	0	---	0	---

Table 35.--Physical disability of household head, by race, age, and occupation, 1966

Item	Total		Level of physical disability							
			Not disabled		Partially disabled		Totally disabled		Uncertain	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Age of head:										
White households	649	100.0	428	100.0	163	100.0	49	100.0	9	100.0
Under 25 years	27	4.2	25	5.8	1	0.6	0	---	1	11.1
25-34 years	87	13.4	80	18.7	7	4.3	0	---	0	---
35-44 years	119	18.3	97	22.7	17	10.4	3	6.1	2	22.2
45-54 years	135	20.8	101	23.6	24	14.7	9	18.4	1	11.1
55-64 years	120	18.5	65	15.2	40	24.6	13	26.5	2	22.2
65 years and over	161	24.8	60	14.0	74	45.4	24	49.0	3	33.4
Negro households	579	100.0	338	100.0	143	100.0	80	100.0	18	100.0
Under 25 years	20	3.5	20	5.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
25-34 years	62	10.7	54	16.0	6	4.2	0	---	2	11.1
35-44 years	97	16.7	73	21.6	17	11.9	5	6.2	2	11.1
45-54 years	108	18.7	78	23.1	26	18.2	3	3.8	1	5.6
55-64 years	118	20.4	63	18.6	39	27.3	16	20.0	0	---
65 years and over	174	30.0	50	14.8	55	38.4	56	70.0	13	72.2
Occupation of head:										
White households	655	100.0	431	100.0	165	100.0	50	100.0	9	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	240	36.7	194	44.8	42	25.5	0	---	4	44.5
Laborers, except farm	50	7.6	43	10.0	6	3.7	0	---	1	11.1
Private household workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers and foremen	69	10.5	47	10.9	22	13.3	0	---	0	---
Service workers	15	2.3	10	2.3	5	3.0	0	---	0	---
Operatives	26	4.0	22	5.1	4	2.4	0	---	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	35	5.3	28	6.5	6	3.6	0	---	1	11.1
Sales workers	8	1.2	6	1.4	2	1.2	0	---	0	---
Clerical and kindred	5	0.8	5	1.1	0	---	0	---	0	---
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	14	2.1	12	2.8	2	1.2	0	---	0	---
Professional, technical	19	2.9	15	3.5	4	2.4	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise employed	174	26.6	49	11.6	72	43.7	50	100.0	3	33.3
Negro households	594	100.0	349	100.0	147	100.0	80	100.0	9	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	53	8.9	37	10.6	13	8.8	0	---	3	33.3
Laborers, except farm	41	6.9	33	9.5	8	5.4	0	---	0	---
Private household workers	16	2.7	11	3.1	4	2.7	0	---	1	5.5
Farm laborers and foremen	187	31.5	128	36.7	56	38.1	0	---	3	16.7
Service workers	25	4.2	19	5.4	4	2.7	0	---	2	11.1
Operatives	50	8.4	42	12.0	8	5.5	0	---	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	19	3.2	18	5.2	1	0.7	0	---	0	---
Sales workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Clerical and kindred	1	0.2	1	0.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3	0.5	2	0.6	1	0.7	0	---	0	---
Professional,technical	7	1.2	7	2.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise employed	192	32.3	51	14.6	52	35.4	80	100.0	9	50.0

Table 36.--Household income, amount of education parents think children need, and amount expected for oldest student son still in school, by race, 1966

Education parents think children need	Total		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or over	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households with children	327	---	22	---	47	---	53	---	66	---	58	---	25	---	56	---
Reporting education	327	100.0	22	100.0	47	100.0	53	100.0	66	100.0	58	100.0	25	100.0	56	100.0
1-9 years	1	0.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	1.8
10-11 years	8	2.5	0	---	2	4.3	2	3.8	3	4.5	0	---	1	4.0	0	---
12 years	87	26.6	13	59.1	17	36.2	21	39.6	15	22.7	12	20.7	6	24.0	3	5.4
13-15 years	41	12.5	3	13.6	7	14.9	9	17.0	6	9.1	4	6.9	3	12.0	9	16.0
16 years or more	184	56.3	5	22.7	21	44.6	20	37.7	42	63.7	40	69.0	14	56.0	42	75.0
Trade, business school	6	1.8	1	4.6	0	---	1	1.9	0	---	2	3.4	1	4.0	1	1.8
No children at home	275	---	31	---	74	---	50	---	54	---	34	---	13	---	19	---
Negro households with children	311	---	90	---	120	---	64	---	24	---	9	---	3	---	1	---
Reporting education	311	100.0	90	100.0	120	100.0	64	100.0	24	100.0	9	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0
1-9 years	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
10-11 years	19	6.1	7	7.8	9	7.5	3	4.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
12 years	89	28.6	34	37.8	34	28.3	17	26.6	3	12.5	1	11.1	0	---	0	---
13-15 years	21	6.8	6	6.7	8	6.7	6	9.3	1	4.2	0	---	0	---	0	---
16 years or more	166	53.4	38	42.2	65	54.2	35	54.7	19	79.1	6	66.7	2	66.7	1	100.0
Trade, business school	16	5.1	5	5.5	4	3.3	3	4.7	1	4.2	2	22.2	1	33.3	0	---
No children at home	243	---	109	---	89	---	28	---	12	---	1	---	2	---	2	---
White household with student son	214	---	14	---	31	---	34	---	44	---	37	---	16	---	38	---
Reporting education	206	100.0	14	100.0	30	100.0	32	100.0	41	100.0	35	100.0	16	100.0	38	100.0
1-9 years	4	1.9	0	---	0	---	2	6.2	1	2.4	0	---	0	---	1	2.6
10-11 years	3	1.5	0	---	0	---	1	3.1	2	4.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
12 years	85	41.2	9	64.3	15	50.0	17	53.2	18	43.9	11	31.4	9	56.3	6	15.8
13-15 years	19	9.2	2	14.3	3	10.0	4	12.5	1	2.4	4	11.4	1	6.2	4	10.5
16 years or more	92	44.7	3	21.4	11	36.4	6	18.8	19	46.4	20	57.2	6	37.5	27	71.1
Trade, business school	3	1.5	0	---	1	3.3	2	6.2	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Not reported	8	---	0	---	1	---	2	---	3	---	2	---	0	---	0	---
No son	352	---	38	---	84	---	63	---	69	---	48	---	21	---	29	---
No son school age	36	---	1	---	6	---	6	---	7	---	7	---	1	---	8	---
Negro households with student son	237	---	69	---	95	---	49	---	15	---	6	---	3	---	0	---
Reporting education	212	100.0	59	100.0	83	100.0	47	100.0	14	100.0	6	100.0	3	100.0	0	---
1-9 years	5	2.4	2	3.4	2	2.4	1	2.1	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
10-11 years	21	9.9	6	10.2	11	13.3	3	6.4	0	---	1	16.7	0	---	0	---
12 years	92	43.4	28	47.4	40	48.2	17	36.2	4	28.6	2	33.3	1	33.3	0	---
13-15 years	10	4.7	2	3.4	5	6.0	1	2.1	2	14.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
16 years or more	82	38.7	21	35.6	24	28.9	24	51.1	8	57.1	3	50.0	2	67.7	0	---
Trade, business school	2	0.9	0	---	1	1.2	1	2.1	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Not reported	25	---	10	---	12	---	2	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
No son	288	---	120	---	99	---	34	---	18	---	4	---	2	---	3	---
No son school age	37	---	10	---	15	---	9	---	3	---	0	---	0	---	0	---

Table 37.--Reason youngest child dropped out of school, by household income and race, 1966

Reason youngest child dropped out of school	Total		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White household with dropout	110	100.0	19	100.0	40	100.0	29	100.0	12	100.0	8	100.0	0	---	2	100.0
Poor grades	6	5.5	1	5.3	1	2.5	2	6.9	1	8.3	1	12.5	0	---	0	---
Poor health	2	1.8	0	---	2	5.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Mentally retarded	2	1.8	0	---	0	---	2	6.9	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Needed at home to work	11	10.0	2	10.5	7	17.5	0	---	1	8.3	1	12.5	0	---	0	---
Refused to attend	32	29.1	3	15.8	14	35.0	7	24.1	5	41.7	3	37.5	0	---	0	---
No transportation	4	3.6	2	10.5	1	2.5	1	3.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Wanted to go to work	23	20.9	5	26.3	8	20.0	7	24.1	1	8.3	1	12.5	0	---	1	50.0
Got pregnant	3	2.7	2	10.5	0	---	1	3.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Got married	27	24.6	4	21.1	7	17.5	9	31.0	4	33.4	2	25.0	0	---	1	50.0
No dropout	492	---	34	---	81	---	74	---	108	---	84	---	38	---	73	---
Negro households with dropout	106	100.0	33	100.0	44	100.0	22	100.0	7	100.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
Poor grades	3	2.8	2	6.1	1	2.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Poor health	4	3.8	0	---	1	2.3	3	13.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Mentally retarded	1	0.9	0	---	0	---	1	4.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Needed at home to work	16	15.1	3	9.1	8	18.2	3	13.6	2	28.6	0	---	0	---	0	---
Refused to attend	31	29.3	10	30.3	14	31.8	6	27.3	1	14.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
No transportation	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Wanted to go to work	14	13.2	6	18.2	3	6.8	4	18.2	1	14.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
Got pregnant	10	9.4	3	9.1	6	13.6	0	---	1	14.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
Got married	27	25.5	9	27.2	11	25.0	5	22.7	2	28.5	0	---	0	---	0	---
No dropout	448	---	166	---	165	---	70	---	29	---	10	---	5	---	3	---

Table 38.--Age at which youngest child dropped out of school, by household income and race, 1966

Age of youngest child dropped out of school	Total		Household income													
			Under $1,000		$1,000-$1,999		$2,000-$2,999		$3,000-$4,999		$5,000-$7,499		$7,500-$9,999		$10,000 or more	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households with dropout	110	---	19	---	40	---	29	---	12	---	8	---	0	---	2	---
Reporting age	109	100.0	18	100.0	40	100.0	29	100.0	12	100.0	8	100.0	0	---	2	100.0
10 years or less	2	1.8	0	---	1	2.5	1	3.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
11 years	1	0.9	0	---	1	2.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
12 years	3	2.8	0	---	2	5.0	1	3.5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
13 years	8	7.3	0	---	4	10.0	3	10.3	1	8.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
14 years	27	24.8	4	22.2	9	22.5	6	20.7	8	66.7	0	---	0	---	0	---
15 years	24	22.0	6	33.3	8	20.0	4	13.8	1	8.3	5	62.5	0	---	0	---
16 years	33	30.3	6	33.3	12	30.0	11	37.9	1	8.3	2	25.0	0	---	0	---
17 years	11	10.1	2	11.2	3	7.5	3	10.3	1	8.4	1	12.5	0	---	1	50.0
Not reporting	1	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	50.0
No dropouts	492	---	34	---	81	---	74	---	108	---	84	---	38	---	73	---
Negro households with dropout	106	---	33	---	44	---	22	---	7	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Reporting age	103	100.0	33	100.0	42	100.0	22	100.0	6	100.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
10 years or less	14	13.6	3	9.1	6	14.2	5	22.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
11 years	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
12 years	2	1.9	1	3.0	1	2.4	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
13 years	4	3.9	3	9.1	1	2.4	0	---	-	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
14 years	8	7.8	1	3.0	4	9.5	2	9.1	1	16.7	0	---	0	---	0	---
15 years	17	16.5	7	21.2	7	16.7	3	13.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
16 years	42	40.8	14	42.5	16	38.1	9	40.9	3	50.0	0	---	0	---	0	---
17 years	16	15.5	4	12.1	7	16.7	3	13.6	2	33.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
Not reporting	3	---	0	---	2	---	0	---	1	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
No dropouts	448	---	166	---	165	---	70	---	29	---	10	---	5	---	3	---

Table 39.--Tenure of and gross sales by farm operators, by race, 1966

Item	Total		White		Negro	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Tenure:						
All farm operators	293	100.0	240	100.0	53	100.0
Owner-operators	105	35.8	86	35.8	19	35.8
Part owner-operators	67	22.9	64	26.7	3	5.7
Managers	10	3.4	7	2.9	3	5.7
Tenants	72	24.6	66	27.5	6	11.3
Sharecroppers	25	8.5	12	5.0	13	24.5
Others	14	4.8	5	2.1	9	17.0
Gross farm sales:						
All operators reporting	243	100.0	207	100.0	36	100.0
Under $250	11	4.5	3	1.5	8	22.2
$250-$499	6	2.5	3	1.5	3	8.3
$500-$999	14	5.8	9	4.3	5	13.9
$1,000-$2,499	36	14.8	27	13.0	9	25.0
$2,500-$4,999	35	14.4	30	14.5	5	13.9
$5,000-$7,499	19	7.8	15	7.2	4	11.1
$7,500 and over	122	50.2	120	58.0	2	5.6
All operators not reporting	50	---	33	---	17	---

Table 40.--Food produced for home consumption, by residence-occupation and race, 1966

Food produced for home consumption	Total		Residence-occupation					
			Farm		Farm labor		Nonfarm	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	655	100.0	240	100.0	74	100.0	341	100.0
Garden only	278	42.5	87	36.3	35	47.3	156	45.7
Meat only	11	1.7	3	1.2	4	5.4	4	1.2
Garden and meat	111	16.9	61	25.4	15	20.3	35	10.3
None	255	38.9	89	37.1	20	27.0	146	42.8
Negro households	594	100.0	53	100.0	205	100.0	336	100.0
Garden only	182	30.6	10	18.9	68	33.2	104	31.0
Meat only	19	3.2	0	---	11	5.4	8	2.4
Garden and meat	153	25.8	33	62.2	66	32.1	54	16.0
None	240	40.4	10	18.9	60	29.3	170	50.6

Table 41.--Condition of dwelling, by household size-income class, household income, and race of occupants, 1966

Income level	Total		Condition of dwelling 1/							
			Inadequate		Unacceptable		Acceptable		Adequate	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Household size-income:										
White households....	655	100.0	100	15.3	19	2.9	207	31.6	329	50.2
Class 1...........	54	100.0	31	57.4	1	1.8	15	27.8	7	13.0
Class 2...........	131	100.0	42	32.1	7	5.3	44	33.6	38	29.0
Class 3...........	137	100.0	14	10.2	9	6.6	44	32.1	70	51.1
Class 4...........	118	100.0	5	4.2	2	1.7	40	33.9	71	60.2
Class 5...........	162	100.0	2	1.2	0	---	46	28.4	114	70.4
Class 6...........	53	100.0	6	11.3	0	---	18	34.0	29	54.7
Negro households....	594	100.0	383	64.5	71	12.0	106	17.8	34	5.7
Class 1...........	265	100.0	184	69.4	33	12.5	37	14.0	11	4.1
Class 2...........	202	100.0	130	64.4	28	13.9	32	15.8	12	5.9
Class 3...........	52	100.0	32	61.6	4	7.7	13	25.0	3	5.7
Class 4...........	21	100.0	8	38.1	2	9.5	9	42.9	2	9.5
Class 5...........	14	100.0	2	14.3	2	14.3	6	42.8	4	28.6
Class 6...........	40	100.0	27	67.5	2	5.0	9	22.5	2	5.0
Household income:										
White households....	655	100.0	100	15.3	19	2.9	207	31.6	329	50.2
Under $1,000......	53	100.0	19	35.9	3	5.7	15	28.3	16	30.1
$1,000-$1,999.....	121	100.0	45	37.1	6	5.0	40	33.1	30	24.8
$2,000-$2,999.....	103	100.0	20	19.4	6	5.8	33	32.1	44	42.7
$3,000-$4,999.....	120	100.0	6	5.0	3	2.5	42	35.0	69	57.5
$5,000-$7,499.....	92	100.0	3	3.3	1	1.1	26	28.2	62	67.4
$7,500-$9,999.....	38	100.0	1	2.6	0	---	12	31.6	25	65.8
$10,000 or over...	75	100.0	0	---	0	---	21	28.0	54	72.0
Unclassified......	53	100.0	6		0	---	18		29	
Negro households....	594	100.0	383	64.5	71	12.0	106	17.8	34	5.7
Under $1,000......	199	100.0	135	67.8	24	12.1	28	14.1	12	6.0
$1,000-$1,999.....	209	100.0	144	68.9	29	13.9	30	14.4	6	2.8
$2,000-$2,999.....	92	100.0	51	55.5	13	14.1	21	22.8	7	7.6
$3,000-$4,999.....	36	100.0	22	61.1	1	2.8	11	30.6	2	5.5
$5,000-$7,499.....	10	100.0	3	30.0	1	10.0	4	40.0	2	20.0
$7,500-$9,999.....	5	100.0	1	20.0	0	---	2	40.0	2	40.0
$10,000 or over...	3	100.0	0	---	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	33.4
Unclassified......	40	100.0	27	67.5	2	5.0	9	22.5	2	5.0

1/ The condition of the dwelling was classified as following:

Inadequate.....Dwelling does not have inside plumbing, is heated by open fireplace or stove, and physical condition of dwelling is dilapidated.
Unacceptable...Dwelling does not have inside plumbing, is heated by space heaters, and physical condition of dwelling is deteriorating.
Acceptable.....Dwelling has inside plumbing (cold water only), is heated by space heaters, and physical condition of dwelling is deteriorating.
Adequate.......Dwelling has inside plumbing, is heated by space heaters or central system, and physical condition of dwelling is sound.

Table 42.--Poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, residence-occupation, and by age of household head, 1966

Race, sex, and residence-occupation of household head	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years or over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White household heads	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Males	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
Open country	127	81.9	19	90.5	16	94.1	56	83.6	36	72.0	0	---
Farm	32	20.6	3	14.3	5	29.4	20	29.9	4	8.0	0	---
Farm labor	44	28.4	11	52.4	7	41.2	21	31.3	5	10.0	0	---
Nonfarm	51	32.9	5	23.8	4	23.5	15	22.4	27	54.0	0	---
Town and village	28	18.1	2	9.5	1	5.9	11	16.4	14	28.0	0	---
Farm	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm labor	5	3.2	1	4.7	0	---	4	6.0	0	---	0	---
Nonfarm	23	14.9	1	4.8	1	5.9	7	10.4	14	28.0	0	---
Females	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
Open country	17	56.6	0	---	2	66.7	8	72.7	6	40.0	1	100.0
Farm	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	100.0
Farm labor	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	1	9.1	0	---	0	---
Nonfarm	16	53.3	0	---	2	66.7	7	63.6	6	40.0	1	100.0
Town and village	13	43.4	0	---	1	33.3	3	27.3	9	60.0	0	---
Farm	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm labor	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Nonfarm	13	43.4	0	---	1	33.3	3	27.3	9	60.0	0	---
Negro household heads	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
Open country	232	67.8	36	75.0	48	78.7	93	69.4	51	54.3	4	80.0
Farm	24	7.0	4	8.3	2	3.3	13	9.7	5	5.3	0	---
Farm labor	119	34.8	18	37.5	31	50.8	53	39.6	15	16.0	2	40.0
Nonfarm	89	26.0	14	29.2	15	24.6	27	20.1	31	33.0	2	40.0
Town and village	110	32.2	12	25.0	13	21.3	41	30.6	43	45.7	1	20.0
Farm	6	1.8	0	---	0	---	6	4.5	0	---	0	---
Farm labor	29	8.5	4	8.3	5	8.2	13	9.7	6	6.4	1	20.0
Nonfarm	75	21.9	8	16.7	8	13.1	22	16.4	37	39.3	0	---
Females	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
Open country	54	43.2	4	30.8	8	50.0	20	51.3	18	35.3	4	66.7
Farm	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	2.0	0	---
Farm labor	24	19.2	3	23.1	7	43.8	11	28.2	3	5.9	0	---
Nonfarm	29	23.2	1	7.7	1	6.2	9	23.1	14	27.4	4	66.7
Town and village	71	56.8	9	69.2	8	50.0	19	48.7	33	64.7	2	33.3
Farm	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Farm labor	8	6.4	0	---	2	12.5	4	10.3	2	3.9	0	---
Nonfarm	63	50.4	9	69.2	6	37.5	15	38.4	31	60.8	2	33.3

Table 43.--Household head (household size-income classes 1 and 2), classified by race, age, sex, and education, 1966

Race, sex, and years of formal education	Total		Age of household head, household size-income classes 1 and 2: Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Whites	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Male heads	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
None	17	11.0	1	4.8	0	---	11	16.4	5	10.0	0	---
1-4 years	42	27.1	3	14.3	4	23.6	18	26.9	17	34.0	0	---
5-7 years	41	26.4	7	33.3	6	35.3	18	26.9	10	20.0	0	---
8 years	31	20.0	5	23.8	3	17.6	14	20.8	9	18.0	0	---
9-11 years	16	10.3	4	19.0	3	17.6	3	4.5	6	12.0	0	---
12 years	8	5.2	1	4.8	1	5.9	3	4.5	3	6.0	0	---
Female heads	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
None	2	6.7	0	---	0	---	2	18.2	0	---	0	---
1-4 years	6	20.0	0	---	1	33.3	1	9.1	4	26.7	0	---
5-7 years	9	30.0	0	---	1	33.3	4	36.3	4	26.7	0	---
8 years	7	23.3	0	---	0	---	3	27.3	4	26.7	0	---
9-11 years	5	16.7	0	---	1	33.4	1	9.1	2	13.2	1	100.0
12 years	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	6.7	0	---
Negroes	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
None	52	15.2	0	---	5	8.2	25	18.7	19	20.2	3	60.0
1-4 years	113	33.0	5	10.4	22	36.1	48	35.8	38	40.4	0	---
5-7 years	102	29.8	21	43.8	16	26.2	48	35.8	17	18.1	0	---
8 years	27	7.9	2	4.2	4	6.6	7	5.2	14	14.9	0	---
9-11 years	40	11.7	17	35.4	13	21.3	4	3.0	4	4.3	2	40.0
12 years	8	2.4	3	6.2	1	1.6	2	1.5	2	2.1	0	---
Female heads	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
None	15	12.0	0	---	0	---	4	10.2		17.6	2	33.3
1-4 years	38	30.4	2	15.4	5	31.3	12	30.8	19	37.2	0	---
5-7 years	43	34.4	4	30.7	8	50.0	17	43.6	13	25.5	1	16.7
8 years	13	10.4	1	7.7	1	6.2	3	7.7	8	15.7	0	---
9-11 years	11	8.8	3	23.1	2	12.5	3	7.7	1	2.0	2	33.3
12 years	5	4.0	3	23.1	0	---	0	---	1	2.0	1	16.7

Table 44.--Poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age of household head, and number in the household, 1966

Race and sex of head and number of individuals in household	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	----	1	---
Male heads	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	----
1	5	3.2	0	---	0	---	1	1.5	4	8.0	0	---
2	59	38.1	1	4.8	1	5.9	21	31.4	36	72.0	0	---
3	19	12.2	4	19.0	1	5.9	9	13.4	5	10.0	0	---
4	22	14.2	6	28.6	4	23.6	10	14.9	2	4.0	0	---
5	13	8.4	2	9.5	3	17.6	8	11.9	0	---	0	---
6	10	6.5	3	14.3	1	5.9	6	9.0	0	---	0	---
7	9	5.8	2	9.5	3	17.6	2	3.0	2	4.0	0	---
8	12	7.7	3	14.3	1	5.9	7	10.4	1	2.0	0	---
9 or more	6	3.9	0	---	3	17.6	3	4.5	0	---	0	---
Female heads	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
1	16	53.3	0	---	0	---	5	45.4	11	73.3	0	---
2	7	23.3	0	---	0	---	3	27.3	3	20.0	1	100.0
3	4	13.4	0	---	0	---	3	27.3	1	6.7	0	---
4	2	6.7	0	---	2	66.7	0	---	0	---	0	---
5	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
6	1	3.3	0	---	1	33.3	0	---	0	---	0	---
7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
8	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
9 or more	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro households	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
1	11	3.2	1	2.1	1	1.6	0	---	9	9.6	0	---
2	76	22.2	1	2.1	2	3.3	23	17.2	47	50.0	3	60.0
3	37	10.8	6	12.5	2	3.3	18	13.4	11	11.7	0	---
4	35	10.2	7	14.6	2	3.3	15	11.2	10	10.6	1	20.0
5	35	10.2	8	16.6	5	8.2	15	11.2	7	7.4	0	---
6	21	6.2	7	14.6	3	4.9	8	5.9	3	3.2	0	---
7	28	8.2	5	10.4	6	9.8	17	12.7	0	---	0	---
8	28	8.2	6	12.5	11	18.0	10	7.5	1	1.1	0	---
9 or more	71	20.8	7	14.6	29	47.6	28	20.9	6	6.4	1	20.0
Female heads	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
1	38	30.4	0	---	2	12.5	7	18.0	27	52.9	2	33.3
2	21	16.8	2	15.4	1	6.2	8	20.5	10	19.6	0	---
3	16	12.8	1	7.7	3	18.8	8	20.5	4	7.9	0	---
4	12	9.6	3	23.0	1	6.2	3	7.7	4	7.9	1	16.7
5	8	6.4	1	7.7	2	12.5	2	5.1	2	3.9	1	16.7
6	6	4.8	2	15.4	2	12.5	2	5.1	0	---	0	---
7	6	4.8	2	15.4	1	6.3	1	2.6	2	3.9	0	---
8	11	8.8	1	7.7	2	12.5	6	15.4	0	---	2	33.3
9 or more	7	5.6	1	7.7	2	12.5	2	5.1	2	3.9	0	---

Table 45.--Poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age of household head, and number of wage earners in the household, 1966

Race and sex of head and number of wage earners in household	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households........	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Male heads............	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
None................	55	35.5	0	---	2	11.7	15	22.4	38	76.0	0	---
1....................	81	52.3	19	90.5	11	64.7	41	61.2	10	20.0	0	---
2....................	13	8.4	2	9.5	2	11.8	7	10.5	2	4.0	0	---
3....................	3	1.9	0	---	0	---	3	4.4	0	---	0	---
4....................	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
5....................	2	1.3	0	---	1	5.9	1	1.5	0	---	0	---
6 or more...........	1	0.6	0	---	1	5.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Female head...........	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
None................	24	80.0	0	---	1	33.3	8	72.7	14	93.3	1	100.0
1....................	4	13.4	0	---	2	66.7	2	18.2	0	---	0	---
2....................	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	6.7	0	---
3....................	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	1	9.9	0	---	0	---
4....................	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro households........	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads............	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
None................	71	20.8	0	---	3	4.9	10	7.5	58	61.7	0	---
1....................	140	40.9	31	64.6	24	39.3	60	44.8	22	23.4	3	60.0
2....................	76	22.2	15	31.2	19	31.2	32	23.9	8	8.5	2	40.0
3....................	16	4.7	0	---	2	3.3	11	8.2	3	3.2	0	---
4....................	18	5.3	2	4.2	5	8.2	10	7.5	1	1.1	0	---
5....................	17	5.0	0	---	7	11.5	8	5.9	2	2.1	0	---
6 or more...........	4	1.1	0	---	1	1.6	3	2.2	0	---	0	---
Female heads..........	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
None................	60	48.0	4	30.8	4	25.0	10	25.6	40	78.4	2	33.3
1....................	48	38.4	7	53.8	9	56.2	20	51.3	8	15.7	4	66.7
2....................	5	4.0	1	7.7	0	---	4	10.3	0	---	0	---
3....................	9	7.2	1	7.7	3	18.8	3	7.7	2	3.9	0	---
4....................	3	2.4	0	---	0	---	2	5.1	1	2.0	0	---

Table 46.--Disability status of household head (household size-income classes 1 and 2), classified by race, age, and sex, 1966

Race, sex, and disability status of household head	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Male heads	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
None	69	44.5	17	81.0	10	58.8	30	44.8	12	24.0	0	---
Partial	52	33.6	4	19.0	4	23.6	21	31.3	23	46.0	0	---
Total	34	21.9	0	---	3	17.6	16	23.9	15	30.0	0	---
Uncertain	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Female heads	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
None	15	50.0	0	---	2	66.7	5	45.4	8	53.3	0	---
Partial	12	40.0	0	---	1	33.3	4	36.4	6	40.0	1	100.0
Total	2	6.7	0	---	0	---	1	9.1	1	6.7	0	---
Uncertain	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	1	9.1	0	---	0	---
Negro households	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
None	198	57.9	47	97.9	44	72.1	79	58.9	24	25.5	4	80.0
Partial	86	25.1	1	2.1	12	19.7	44	32.8	28	29.8	1	20.0
Total	48	14.1	0	---	4	6.6	10	7.5	34	36.2	0	---
Uncertain	10	2.9	0	---	1	1.6	1	0.8	8	8.5	0	---
Female heads	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
None	61	48.8	8	61.5	12	75.0	21	53.8	16	31.4	4	66.7
Partial	39	31.2	4	30.8	3	18.8	14	35.9	16	31.4	2	33.3
Total	21	16.8	0	---	1	6.2	4	10.3	16	31.4	0	---
Uncertain	4	3.2	1	7.7	0	---	0	---	3	5.8	0	---

Table 47.--Poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race and age of household head, and household type, 1966

Race of head and household type	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households........	185	100.0	21	100.0	20	100.0	78	100.0	65	100.0	1	100.0
Complete..............	150	81.1	21	100.0	17	85.0	67	85.9	45	69.2	0	---
Newlyweds...........	11	6.0	10	47.6	0	---	1	1.3	0	---	0	---
Static..............	58	31.4	1	4.8	1	5.0	22	28.2	34	52.3	0	---
Normal..............	71	38.4	10	47.6	16	80.0	40	51.3	5	7.7	0	---
Female head.........	3	1.6	0	---	0	---	2	2.5	1	1.5	0	---
Abnormal............	6	3.2	0	---	0	---	1	1.3	5	7.7	0	---
Multiple............	1	0.5	0	---	0	---	1	1.3	0	---	0	---
Incomplete............	35	18.9	0	---	3	15.0	11	14.1	20	30.8	1	100.0
Bachelor-male.......	5	2.7	0	---	0	---	1	1.3	4	6.2	0	---
Widower.............	3	1.6	0	---	0	---	1	1.3	2	3.1	0	---
Bachelor-female.....	14	7.6	0	---	0	---	5	6.4	9	13.8	0	---
Widow...............	11	6.0	0	---	3	15.0	4	5.1	4	6.2	0	---
Solitary female.....	2	1.0	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	1.5	1	100.0
Negro households........	467	100.0	61	100.0	77	100.0	173	100.0	145	100.0	11	100.0
Complete..............	327	70.0	49	80.3	59	76.6	132	76.3	82	56.6	5	45.5
Newlyweds...........	23	4.9	20	32.8	2	2.6	1	0.6	0	---	0	---
Static..............	76	16.3	1	1.6	2	2.6	25	14.5	45	31.0	3	27.3
Normal..............	188	40.3	26	42.6	53	68.8	85	49.1	23	15.9	1	9.1
Female head.........	8	1.7	2	3.3	0	---	2	1.2	4	2.8	0	---
Abnormal head.......	14	3.0	0	---	1	1.3	7	4.0	6	4.1	0	---
Multiple............	18	3.8	0	---	1	1.3	12	6.9	4	2.8	1	9.1
Incomplete............	140	30.0	12	19.7	18	23.4	41	23.7	63	43.4	6	54.5
Bachelor-male.......	12	2.6	1	1.6	1	1.3	0	---	10	6.9	0	---
Widower.............	11	2.4	0	---	1	1.3	4	2.3	6	4.1	0	---
Bachelor-female.....	39	8.3	0	---	3	3.9	8	4.6	26	17.9	2	18.2
Widow...............	20	4.3	0	---	2	2.6	5	2.9	13	9.0	0	---
Solitary female.....	58	12.4	11	18.1	11	14.3	24	13.9	8	5.5	4	36.3

Table 48.--Employment status of household head (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age, 1966

Race, sex, and employment status of household head	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Male heads	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
Full-time	66	42.6	17	81.0	11	64.7	34	50.7	4	8.0	0	---
Part-time	26	16.8	4	19.0	3	17.6	13	19.4	6	12.0	0	---
Unemployed	1	0.6	0	---	0	---	1	1.5	0	---	0	---
Retired	9	5.8	0	---	0	---	1	1.5	8	16.0	0	---
Disabled	10	6.5	0	---	2	11.8	8	12.0	0	---	0	---
Retired and disabled	43	27.7	0	---	1	5.9	10	14.9	32	64.0	0	---
Female heads	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
Full-time	4	13.4	0	---	2	66.7	2	18.2	0	---	0	---
Part-time	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	1	9.1	0	---	0	---
Unemployed	3	10.0	0	---	1	33.3	2	18.2	0	---	0	---
Retired	8	26.7	0	---	0	---	2	18.2	6	40.0	0	---
Disabled	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	6.7	0	---
Retired and disabled	11	36.7	0	---	0	---	4	36.3	7	46.6	0	---
Housewife, student	2	6.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	6.7	1	100.0
Negro households	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
Full-time	169	49.4	35	72.9	40	65.6	79	58.9	10	10.6	5	100.0
Part-time	72	21.0	12	25.0	16	26.2	30	22.4	14	14.9	0	---
Unemployed	14	4.1	1	2.1	0	---	11	8.2	2	2.1	0	---
Retired	18	5.3	0	---	0	---	2	1.5	16	17.0	0	---
Disabled	15	4.4	0	---	5	8.2	4	3.0	6	6.4	0	---
Retired and disabled	54	15.8	0	---	0	---	8	6.0	46	49.0	0	---
Female heads	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
Full-time	20	16.0	5	38.4	5	31.3	7	17.9	1		2	33.3
Part-time	19	15.2	4	30.8	5	31.3	7	17.9	2		1	16.7
Unemployed	23	18.4	4	30.8	4	25.0	14	35.9	0	---	1	16.7
Retired	18	14.4	0	---	0	---	0	---	17		1	16.7
Disabled	6	4.8	0	---	0	---	2	5.2	4		0	---
Retired and disabled	33	26.4	0	---	1	6.2	4	10.3	27		1	16.6
Housewife, student	6	4.8	0	---	1	6.2	5	12.8	0	---	0	---

Table 49.--Occupation of household head (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age, 1966

Race, sex, and primary occupation of household head	Total		Age of household head: Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Male heads	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
Farmers and farm managers	32	20.7	3	14.3	5	29.4	20	29.9	4	8.0	0	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	6	3.9	4	19.0	0	---	2	3.0	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers	45	29.0	11	52.4	6	35.3	23	34.3	5	10.0	0	---
Service workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Operatives	3	1.9	2	9.5	1	5.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	5	3.2	1	4.8	1	5.9	2	3.0	1	2.0	0	---
Sales workers	1	0.6	0	---	1	5.9	0	---	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise employed	63	40.7	0	---	3	17.6	20	29.8	40	80.0	0	---
Female heads	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	3	10.0	0	---	2	66.7	1	9.1	0	---	0	---
Farm laborers	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	1	9.1	0	---	0	---
Service workers	1	3.3	0	---	0	---	1	9.1	0	---	0	---
Operatives	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Sales workers	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise employed	25	83.4	0	---	1	33.3	8	72.7	15	100.0	1	100.0
Negro households	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	30	8.8	4	8.3	2	3.3	19	14.2	5	5.3	0	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	24	7.0	6	12.5	5	8.2	12	9.0	0	---	1	20.0
Private household workers	1	0.3	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	1.1	0	---
Farm laborers	137	40.1	22	45.8	35	57.4	62	46.3	15	16.0	3	60.0
Service workers	8	2.3	2	4.2	1	1.6	3	2.2	2	2.1	0	---
Operatives	42	12.3	13	27.1	11	18.0	16	11.9	1	1.1	1	20.0
Craftsmen	6	1.7	1	2.1	2	3.3	3	2.2	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise employed	94	27.5	0	---	5	8.2	19	14.2	70	74.4	0	---
Female heads	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
Farmers and farm managers	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	2.0	0	---
Laborers, except farm and mine	2	1.6	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	2.0	1	16.7
Private household workers	14	11.2	3	23.1	3	18.8	6	15.4	0	---	2	33.3
Farm laborers	26	20.8	3	23.1	8	50.0	13	33.3	2	3.9	0	---
Service workers	5	4.0	2	15.4	0	---	3	7.6	0	---	0	---
Operatives	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Craftsmen, foremen	1	0.8	1	7.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	1	2.6	0	---	0	---
Professional, technical and kindred	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	1	2.6	0	---	0	---
Not otherwise employed	74	59.2	4	30.7	5	31.2	15	38.5	47	92.1	3	50.0

Table 50.--Household income level (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age, 1966

Race and sex of head and household income level	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	185	---	21	---	20	---	78	---	65	---	1	---
Male heads	155	100.0	21	100.0	17	100.0	67	100.0	50	100.0	0	---
Under $1,000	33	21.3	2	9.5	0	---	13	19.4	18		0	---
$1,000-$1,999	86	55.5	10	47.6	8	47.1	39	58.2	29		0	---
$2,000-$2,999	34	21.9	9	42.9	9	52.9	13	19.4	3		0	---
$3,000-$4,999	2	1.3	0	---	0	---	2	3.0	0	---	0	---
Female heads	30	100.0	0	---	3	100.0	11	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0
Under $1,000	20	66.7	0	---	0	---	6	54.5	13	86.7	1	100.0
$1,000-$1,999	8	26.7	0	---	1	33.3	5	45.5	2	13.3	0	---
$2,000-$2,999	2	6.6	0	---	2	66.7	0	---	0	---	0	---
$3,000-$4,999	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Negro households	467	---	61	---	77	---	173	---	145	---	11	---
Male heads	342	100.0	48	100.0	61	100.0	134	100.0	94	100.0	5	100.0
Under $1,000	115	33.6	8	16.7	15	24.6	48	35.8	43	45.7	1	20.0
$1,000-$1,999	162	47.4	24	50.0	27	44.3	59	44.0	48	51.1	4	80.0
$2,000-$2,999	56	16.4	14	29.2	16	26.2	23	17.2	3	3.2	0	---
$3,000-$4,999	9	2.6	2	4.1	3	4.9	4	3.0	0	---	0	---
Female heads	125	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	39	100.0	51	100.0	6	100.0
Under $1,000	84	67.2	6	46.2	9	56.3	27	69.2	40	78.4	2	33.3
$1,000-$1,999	30	24.0	4	30.8	6	37.5	10	25.6	7	13.7	3	50.0
$2,000-$2,999	10	8.0	3	23.0	1	6.2	2	5.2	3	5.9	1	16.7
$3,000-$4,999	1	0.8	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	2.0	0	---

Table 51.--Population of poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age of household head and household members, 1966

Race and sex of head, and sex and age of household members	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
White households	672	---	101	---	121	---	306	---	142	---	2	---
Male heads	614	100.0	101	100.0	106	100.0	286	100.0	121	100.0	0	---
Males	304	49.5	45	44.6	49	46.2	150	52.5	60	49.6	0	---
Under 5 years	33	5.4	12	11.9	6	5.7	15	5.3	0	---	0	---
5-14 years	62	10.1	12	11.9	15	14.1	33	11.5	2	1.7	0	---
15-19 years	34	5.5	0	---	10	9.4	24	8.4	0	---	0	---
20-44 years	55	9.0	21	20.8	18	17.0	13	4.5	3	2.5	0	---
45-64 years	69	11.2	0	---	0	---	64	22.4	5	4.1	0	---
65 years and over	51	8.3	0	---	0	---	1	0.4	50	41.3	0	---
Unknown	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Females	310	50.5	56	55.4	57	53.8	136	47.5	61	50.4	0	---
Under 5 years	36	5.8	17	16.8	10	9.4	9	3.2	0	---	0	---
5-14 years	84	13.7	17	16.8	24	22.7	43	15.0	0	---	0	---
15-19 years	22	3.6	3	3.0	6	5.7	11	3.8	2	1.6	0	---
20-44 years	60	9.8	18	17.8	16	15.1	22	7.7	4	3.3	0	---
45-64 years	78	12.7	1	1.0	1	0.9	47	16.4	29	24.0	0	---
65 years and over	30	4.9	0	---	0	---	4	1.4	26	21.5	0	---
Unknown	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Female heads	58	100.0	0	---	15	100.0	20	100.0	21	100.0	2	100.0
Males	18	31.0	0	---	8	53.3	5	25.0	4	19.1	1	50.0
Under 5 years	1	1.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	50.0
5-14 years	8	13.8	0	---	7	46.7	0	---	1	4.8	0	---
15-19 years	4	6.9	0	---	0	---	2	10.0	2	9.5	0	---
20-44 years	2	3.4	0	---	1	6.6	1	5.0	0	---	0	---
45-64 years	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
65 years and over	3	5.2	0	---	0	---	2	10.0	1	4.8	0	---
Unknown	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---
Females	40	69.0	0	---	7	46.7	15	75.0	17	80.9	1	50.0
Under 5 years	1	1.7	0	---	1	6.7	0	---	0	---	0	---
5-14 years	4	6.9	0	---	3	20.0	1	5.0	0	---	0	---
15-19 years	1	1.7	0	---	0	---	1	5.0	0	---	0	---
20-44 years	4	6.9	0	---	3	20.0	1	5.0	0	---	0	---
45-64 years	13	22.5	0	---	0	---	11	55.0	2	9.5	0	---
65 years and over	16	27.6	0	---	0	---	1	5.0	15	71.4	0	---
Unknown	1	1.7	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	1	50.0

Continued

Table 51.--Population of poor households (household size-income classes 1 and 2), by race, sex, and age of household head and household members, 1966--Continued

Race and sex of head, and sex and age of household members	Total		Age of household head									
			Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over		Unknown	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Negro households	2,338	---	352	---	592	---	927	---	421	---	46	---
Male heads	1,884	100.0	284	100.0	511	100.0	771	100.0	299	100.0	19	
Males	958	50.9	143	50.4	253	49.5	398	51.6	155	51.8	9	
Under 5 years	120	6.4	44	15.5	38	7.4	31	4.0	7	2.3	0	---
5-14 years	320	17.0	48	16.9	111	21.7	129	16.7	28	9.4	4	
15-19 years	124	6.6	3	1.1	35	6.9	73	9.5	13	4.3	0	---
20-44 years	150	8.0	48	16.9	66	12.9	28	3.6	8	2.7	0	---
45-64 years	139	7.4	0	---	2	0.4	133	17.3	4	1.3	0	---
65 years and over	100	5.3	0	---	1	0.2	4	0.5	95	31.8	0	---
Unknown	5	0.2	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	5	
Females	926	49.1	141	49.6	258	50.5	373	48.4	144	48.2	10	
Under 5 years	133	7.1	41	14.4	41	8.0	42	5.4	8	2.7	1	
5-14 years	300	15.9	51	18.0	103	20.2	120	15.6	24	8.0	2	
15-19 years	116	6.2	5	1.8	44	8.6	51	6.6	15	5.0	1	
20-44 years	189	10.0	42	14.8	65	12.7	66	8.6	13	4.3	3	
45-64 years	131	7.0	1	0.3	1	0.2	83	10.8	44	14.7	2	
65 years and over	51	2.7	0	---	1	0.2	10	1.3	40	13.4	0	---
Unknown	6	0.2	1	0.3	3	0.6	1	0.1	0	---	1	
Female heads	454	100.0	68	100.0	81	100.0	156	100.0	122	100.0	27	100.0
Males	161	35.5	31	45.6	33	40.7	50	32.0	37	30.3	10	37.0
Under 5 years	29	6.4	10	14.7	10	12.3	5	3.2	2	1.6	2	7.4
5-14 years	77	17.0	16	23.5	15	18.5	26	16.7	13	10.7	7	25.9
15-19 years	25	5.5	3	4.4	7	8.7	10	6.4	5	4.1	0	---
20-44 years	12	2.7	1	1.5	1	1.2	3	1.9	6	4.9	1	3.7
45-64 years	10	2.2	1	1.5	0	---	3	1.9	6	4.9	0	---
65 years and over	7	1.5	0	---	0	---	2	1.3	5	4.1	0	---
Unknown	1	0.2	0	---	0	---	1	0.6	0	---	0	---
Females	293	64.5	37	54.4	48	59.3	106	68.0	85	69.7	17	63.0
Under 5 years	25	5.5	7	10.3	5	6.2	7	4.5	2	1.6	4	14.8
5-14 years	78	17.2	15	22.1	20	24.7	28	18.0	11	9.1	4	14.8
15-19 years	25	5.5	2	2.9	4	4.9	15	9.6	2	1.6	2	7.5
20-44 years	50	11.0	13	19.1	17	21.0	10	6.4	10	8.2	0	---
45-64 years	45	9.9	0	---	0	---	42	27.0	3	2.5	0	---
65 years and over	61	13.4	0	---	2	2.5	3	1.9	56	45.9	0	---
Unknown	9	2.0	0	---	0	---	1	0.6	1	0.8	7	25.9

Table 52.--Food produced for home consumption and condition of dwelling by sex of household head (household size-income classes 1 and 2), 1966

Item	Total		Sex of household head			
			Male		Female	
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.
Food produced for home consumption:						
White households	185	100.0	155	100.0	30	100.0
None	49	26.5	29	18.7	20	66.7
Garden only	94	50.8	85	54.9	9	30.0
Meat only	3	1.6	3	1.9	0	---
Garden and meat	39	21.1	38	24.5	1	3.3
Negro households	467	100.0	342	100.0	125	100.0
None	185	39.6	122	35.7	63	50.4
Garden only	151	32.3	105	30.7	46	36.8
Meat only	15	3.2	14	4.1	1	0.8
Garden and meat	116	24.9	101	29.5	15	12.0
Condition of dwelling:						
White households	185	100.0	155	100.0	30	100.0
Inadequate	73	39.5	63	40.6	10	33.3
Unacceptable	8	4.3	8	5.2	0	---
Acceptable	59	31.9	50	32.3	9	30.0
Adequate	45	24.3	34	21.9	11	36.7
Negro households	467	100.0	342	100.0	125	100.0
Inadequate	314	67.2	240	70.2	74	59.2
Unacceptable	61	13.1	42	12.3	19	15.2
Acceptable	69	14.8	44	12.9	25	20.0
Adequate	23	4.9	16	4.6	7	5.6

Table 53.--A profile of household heads based on race, sex, physical status, and age, 1966

Race, sex, physical status, and age of household head	Total		Household size-income class				Proportion of sample in classes 1 and 2
			Classes 1 and 2		Classes 3 to 5		
	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	No.	Pct.	Pct.
White households[1/]	602	---	185	---	417	---	30.7
Male heads	535	100.0	155	100.0	380	100.0	29.0
65 years and over	116	21.7	50	32.2	66	17.4	43.1
Under 65 years:							
Disabled	100	18.7	48	31.0	52	13.7	48.0
Not disabled	319	59.6	57	36.8	262	68.9	17.9
45-64 years	138	25.8	30	19.4	108	28.4	21.7
Under 45 years	178	33.3	27	17.4	151	39.7	15.2
Unknown	3	0.5	0	---	3	0.8	---
Female heads	67	100.0	30	100.0	37	100.0	44.8
65 years and over	39	58.2	15	50.0	24	64.9	38.5
Under 65 years:							
Disabled	11	16.4	8	26.7	3	8.1	72.7
Not disabled	17	25.4	7	23.3	10	27.0	41.2
45-64 years	11	16.4	5	16.7	6	16.2	45.5
Under 45 years	6	9.0	2	6.6	4	10.8	33.3
Unknown	0	---	0	---	0	---	---
Negro households[2/]	554	---	467	---	87	---	84.3
Male heads	414	100.0	342	100.0	72	100.0	82.6
65 years and over	107	25.8	94	27.5	13	18.1	87.9
Under 65 years:							
Disabled	81	19.6	74	21.6	7	9.7	91.4
Not disabled	226	54.6	174	50.9	52	72.2	78.0
45-64 years	103	24.9	79	23.1	24	33.3	76.7
Under 45 years	118	28.5	91	26.6	27	37.5	77.1
Unknown	5	1.2	4	1.2	1	1.4	80.0
Female heads	140	100.0	125	100.0	15	100.0	89.3
65 years and over	59	42.1	51	40.8	8	53.3	86.4
Under 65 years:							
Disabled	30	21.4	29	23.2	1	6.7	96.7
Not disabled	51	36.5	45	36.0	6	40.0	88.2
45-64 years	26	18.6	21	16.8	5	33.3	80.6
Under 45 years	21	15.0	20	16.0	1	6.7	95.2
Unknown	4	2.9	4	3.2	0	---	100.0

[1/] 53 white household heads could not or would not give income data.

[2/] 40 Negro household heads could not or would not give income data.

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